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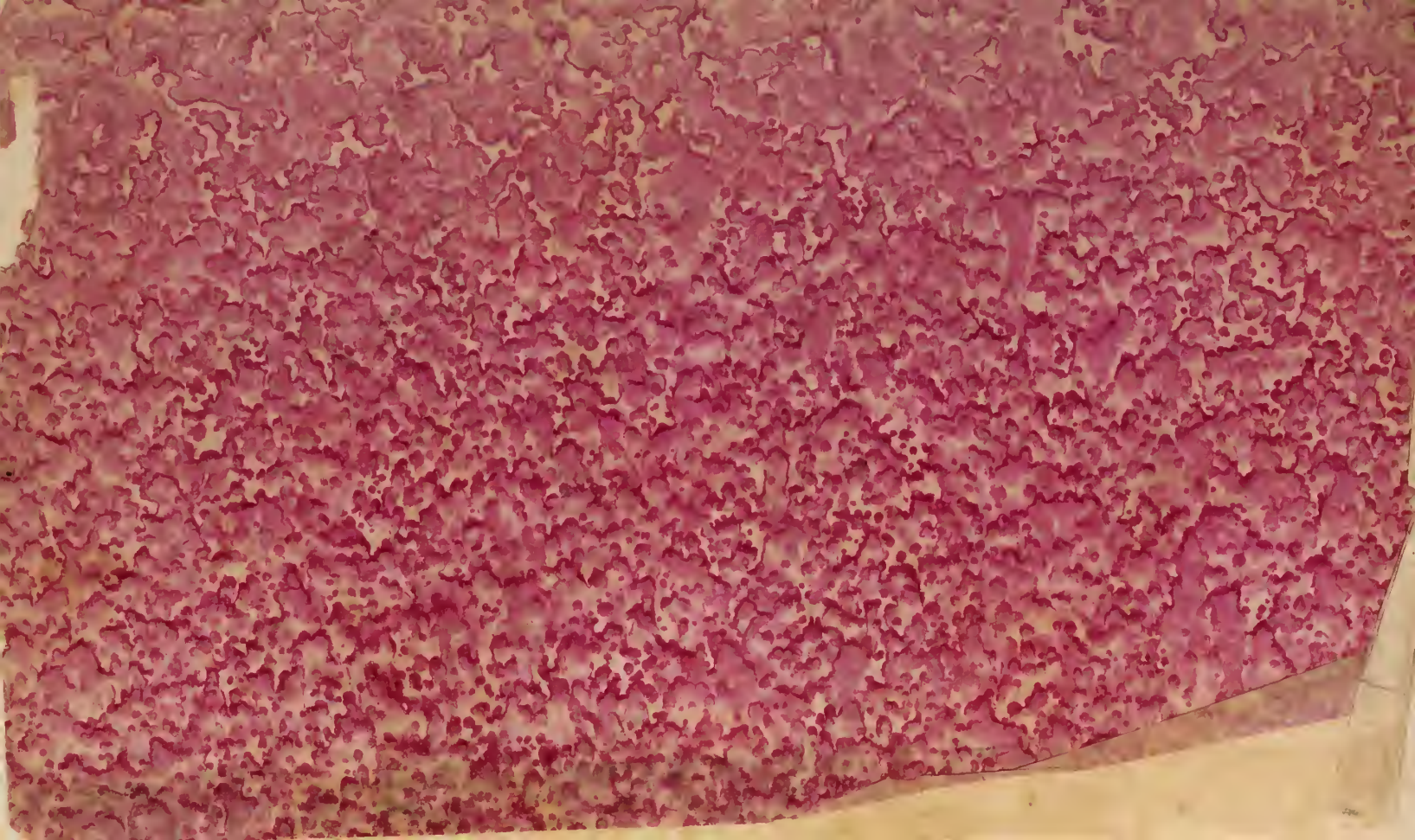

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THE

CHINESE REPOSITORY.

VOL. XI.

FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1842.

CANTON:
PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS.

1842.

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THE

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VOL. XI.—OCTOBER, 1842.—No. 10.

ART. I. *Retrospection, or a review of public occurrences in China, during the last ten years, from January 1st 1832, to December 31st, 1841.* *(Continued from page 470.)*

TA´ *cháng pu pá*, reiterated a high officer, as we endeavored to dissuade him from his purpose to expel the British from every nook and corner of the imperial dominions, in 1839—*tá cháng pu pá*, said he, "to join battle (with the English) we are not afraid." Expulsion and extermination were then the order of the day. Correspond or communicate with foreign officers, on terms of equality, the Chinese would not. No reparation would they make, either for the opium confiscated, or for the losses, by no means inconsiderable, occasioned by the removal of the merchants from Canton. No apology would they offer for the forcible detention of the subjects and representatives of foreign governments; nor would they yield the right of apprehending and executing foreigners, charged with murder or homicide, or allow any cognizance of a foreign authority in such proceedings. By the statutes of the realm, the ingress and residence of Europeans, except at Canton and Macao, were prohibited. A large bounty was placed on the heads of Englishmen, who were to be hunted down like savage beasts on the mountains.

January 1st, 1840. A few British subjects were in Canton; two ships, the Thomas Coutts and Royal Saxon, were at Whampoa; some of the English merchants were with their families in Macao; while the majority of H. B. M.'s subjects and ships, in China, were at the anchorage of Tungkú, not far from Lintin. The high imperial com-

missioner, the emperor's most trusty minister Lin, already began to see himself in danger of being worsted by the lion's power. At this moment, however, British political influence in China was at its lowest point—so low was it, that, when the chief superintendent, "driven to ask permission, in the name of her Britannic majesty, to deposit the remainder of certain cargoes in the warehouses of Macao, upon the payment of the duties fixed by the regulations of the place," his request was *refused!*

January 2d. Mr. Gribble, who had been seized by the emissaries of the Chinese government, was brought to Canton in a sedan; but the secret relentings of Lin were beginning to operate; the "rebellious barbarian" was found to be a "good Englishman;" accordingly he was mercifully spared, so as to show the imperial favor to men from afar.

3d. A dispatch from the emperor reached the high officers in Canton this day, declaring his majesty's approbation of their conduct in stopping all British trade.

Some curious memoranda, written with the vermilion pencil, respecting the battle of the Bogue, will be found on page 486, volume VIII., intimating in no very doubtful terms a suspicion that "matters" in Canton had not all been arranged aright.

5th. Lin and his colleagues published a manifesto, setting forth the "crimes" of the English, as the reasons why they should be for ever banished the country, and no more allowed the blessings of the celestial empire. They had outlawed themselves; but this case in no way could be permitted to abridge the rights of the other foreigners. Not even the goods and the produce of Great Britain, or of her dependencies were to be allowed to enter the Chinese ports. The conduct of Lin in actually allowing, while by public edicts he pretended to disallow, the importation of British commodities, was and ever will be a dark spot on his character. No man of stern rectitude could have stooped to, or allowed of, such double-faced policy.

7th. The chief superintendent of British trade warned all persons not to make shipments to England on board the ships Thomas Coutts and Royal Saxon, they having entered the port in violation of his injunctions.

8th. Captain Smith of H. B. M. ship Volage, then off Chuenpí, gave official public notice of his intention to establish a blockade of the river and port of Canton, on the 15th following.

14th. Mr. Gribble and five Lascars were released from Canton, and went next day on board the Volage, outside the Bogue.

On the same day, January 14th, 1840, Lin and his colleagues received an imperial edict, from which the following is an extract, the translation whereof we borrow from the Canton Register.

"The foreigners of the English nation, from and after the time that it was agreed upon to prohibit opium, have been continually shifting backwards and forwards. On a previous occasion (alluding perhaps to the battle of Kaulung) they had the hardihood to be the first to fire off great guns, and afterwards, under false pretence of respect and obedience, they leagued themselves with ships of war and clandestinely schemed after revenge and reprisals. At that time, although we awarded them the chastisement (due to their rashness), yet did we not immediately cut off their commercial intercourse, not deeming (their faults hitherto) worthy of so stern a display of (celestial) dignity. But this time, the foreign ship, Smith (i. e. H. M. ship Volage), having again dared to be the first to fire off his great guns, and further, having seized upon (?) a place called Kwán-chung (i. e. the neighborhood of Hongkong) as a stronghold or fastness, this is quite enough to show that these said (English) foreigners cherish dark and unfathomable designs in their hearts! Thus even granting that they were at this time to give the duly prepared bond, yet it is difficult to secure that they would not be turning and twisting again, and if, they having so often shown us opposition and defiance, we were still to permit them to hold commercial intercourse with us, this would indeed be a very improper way of managing affairs. As to the little petty amount of duties, this is a subject not worthy a monarch's consideration:—we of the heavenly dynasty cherished these foreigners from afar with the utmost kindness and benevolence, but these said foreigners know not to feel grateful! They on the other hand, act the part of the unfilial *shí* bird (which attacks and tries to destroy its mother so soon as hatched):—that they are in the wrong, and we in the right, is a fact known alike to those of the Inner Land, and to those from beyond the seas! Since then these said (English) foreigners, by their own act, have put themselves out of the pale of the laws, what occasion is there for us to feel any sorrow or regret about them? Cause therefore that the trade of the English nation be immediately put a stop to, and let every one of the ships belonging to the said nation be forthwith driven out! Cause at the same time that it be clearly proclaimed and made known to all nations, and let the crimes (of the English) be duly and specifically drawn up in order, and disseminated among the people of all countries, showing them how that the English foreigners have cut themselves off from communion with the celestial dynasty, and that this affair has no reference to you, (the good) foreigners of other countries. Do ye then, O all foreigners of all other nations be respectful and submissive as hitherto, and you will be permitted to continue your commercial intercourse as of old! But if you dare to shelter or protect the English, or clandestinely to convey them (or their property?) into our harbors, so soon as found out, then shall your crime be visited with the most severe punishment, &c., &c. Respect this."

15*th*. Commissioner Lin addressed a letter to H. B. M. queen Victoria. *Chi. Rep.*, vol. VIII., p. 497.

19*th*. An edict was issued by the provincial authorities, warning the smokers of opium that their day of grace, 18 months, granted by imperial favor, would expire in six months, when the extreme

penalties of the law would be inflicted on all who continued unreformed.

31*st.* A new officer, to fill the new office of intendant *(táutái)*, arrived in Macao.

February 1*st.* Yi, the new incumbent in the office of táutái, published an edict ordering all British subjects to leave Macao immediately.

4*th.* H. B. M. sloop Hyacinth, commander Warren, moved into the Inner Harbor of Macao. For the correspondence occasioned by this movement, see *Chi. Rep.*, vol. VIII., p. 543.

6*th.* His excellency Tang Tingching left Canton, and was succeeded in the gubernatorial office by Lin, late high imperial commissioner.

A special envoy, captain Halcon, R. N. from the Spanish authorities of Manila, arrived in Macao, in order to demand from the Chinese the release of two Spanish prisoners, taken from the Bilbaino, and reparation for the loss of that vessel.

The foreign ships, Cambridge, Norden, Dansche Koenge, recently confiscated by the Chinese, with the intention of forming a new navy, were restored to their owners, and the project of transforming them into ships of war abandoned.

13*th.* The empress of China, at about one o'clock this morning, left the imperial court, and went "to ramble among the immortals." The emperor, by special edict, ordered all his children to mourn according to law, for the imperial consort.

March 6*th.* The authorities in Canton, by special proclamation, reöpened their commerce with Macao, which sometime previously they closed, because certain of the Portuguese dared to harbor and give food to the rebellious English.

24*th.* An interview was held between the Spanish envoy, captain Halcon, and Yi the intendant, and other Chinese officers, in the presence of the procurador of Macao.

H. B. M. ship Druid, 44 guns, captain lord John Churchill arrived off Macao. Salutes with the Portuguese were exchanged next morning, and she then proceeded to Tungkú.

April 1*st.* The two persons belonging to the Bilbaino, who was seized when she was burned, having been released, arrived in Macao. Vol. VIII., p. 647.

2*d.* The Ariel, captain Warden, which sailed from China, on the 30th of May last, returned with dispatches from the home government.

4*th*. An order in council issued by H. B. M.'s government, regarding the adjudication of prizes taken from the Chinese.

11*th*. The American consul, P. W. Snow, esq. arrived in Macao from Canton; on his way down from the provincial city, his boat was stopped, and the people in her treated with indignity such as would in any other country have called for an official explanation.

25*th*. The project of a navy having been revived, Chinese schooners, after European models, were launched in Canton; and the "old Cambridge," having been purchased, was anchored off Howqua'sfort.

Chinese troops, in considerable numbers, were assembled near Macao. The political aspect of affairs daily became more and more hostile, in every quarter.

May 1*st*. New regulations were brought forward in an official form to restrict the foreign trade. These originated with the sub-prefect of Macao, and were especially designed to debar British produce and manufactures from the empire.

13*th*. The governor of Canton issued an order to the sub-prefect of Macao, making it his duty to obtain from every ship, arriving off Macao, both her port-clearance and her manifest, and to forward the same to his excellency.

22*d*. The British vessel Hellas, captain Jauncey, while becalmed near the Brothers, north of Namoh, was attacked by eight junks and three large pulling boats. All of her European crew, fifteen in number, and ten Lascars, were wounded. Her commander was severely injured. *Can. Reg., June* 2*d*.

June 3*d*. Died at Capsing moon, on board H. B. M. ship Druid, the right honorable lord Henry-John Spencer Churchill, aged 43.

9*th*. An attempt was made to burn the British fleet at Capsing moon, by means of fire rafts. The attempt failed. H. B. M. ship Alligator arrived the hour the fire broke out.

16*th*. The steamer Madagascar came in from sea, causing among the Chinese no inconsiderable excitement.

21*st*. H. B. M. ship Wellesley, 72, bearing the broad pendant of commodore, sir James John Gordon Bremer, knt., &c., &c., arrived off Macao. Other ships and transports arrived, and moved northward the same evening.

22*d*. Public notice of the blockade of the port and river of Canton was published by sir Gordon.

25*th*. A manifesto to the Chinese people was published by capt. Charles Elliot, announcing to them that the queen had been pleased to appoint high officers to make known the truth to the emperor.

30*th*. The first expedition now amounted to say, in round numbers, 15 ships of war, 4 steamers, 25 transports, with about 4000 land forces.

Early this morning, rear-admiral, the honorable G. Elliot, and captain Elliot—joint plenipotentiaries,—with other officers in her Britannic majesty's service, on board H. B. M. ship Melville, left Macao roads and proceeded northward—preceded some days by sir J. J. G. Bremer.

During this month proclamations were issued by the provincial authorities of Canton, offering large bounties for British subjects and ships. *Chi. Rep.*, vol. IX., p. 165.

July 1*st*. For lists of the forces comprising the *first expedition* against China, see vol. IX., page 221. The ships of war in number were, say 20; transports, 30; fighting men, of the land forces, 4000, being the 18th Royal Irish, 26th Cameronians, and the 49th regiments of foot, Bengal Volunteers, with a corps of Bengal engineers, corps of Madras sappers and miners.

2*d*. H. B. M. ship Blonde, captain Bourchier, paid a visit to the Chinese authorities at Amoy—her boat, bearing a white flag, was fired on. Vol. IX., p. 222.

4*th*. Sir Gordon Bremer, commanding the advanced squadron, appeared before Tinghái, on board the Wellesley, and demanded the surrender of the town. *Ibid.* p. 228.

5*th*. The 7th day of the 6th moon of the 20th year of Táukwáng, Tinghái, &c., a part of the dominions of the Great Pure dynasty fell to the arms of H. B. M. p. 229.

6*th*. The British troops entered the city, the people and troops having fled.

H. B. M. commissioners, admiral and captain Elliot, arrived this day off Tinghái in the Melville.

10*th*. An attempt was made to deliver into the hands of Chinese officers a copy of lord Palmerston's letter, designed for the perusal of the emperor and his ministers.

Brigadier Burrell was appointed by admiral Elliot to take charge of Tinghái. A blockade was established from Ningpo to the mouth of the Yángtsz' kiáng.

August 4*th*. Two British naval officers were attacked by a gang of Chinese robbers in the streets of Macao, who took from them whatever money, &c., they possessed. Vol. IX., p. 234.

5*th*. The Elliots, H. B. M. plenipotentiaries, passed the promontory of Shantung.

6*th*. Mr. Vincent Stanton was seized by a band of Chinese kidnappers, near Cassilha's bay, and carried off to Canton.

11*th*. The steamer Madagascar, with captain Elliot on board, entered the Pei ho. Vol. IX., p. 429.

The intendant of Mâcao, Yi, left for Canton to procure the release of Mr. Stanton.

13*th*. The British squadron having arrived off the mouth of the river below Tientsin, an officer was dispatched by Kíshen, governor of Chilí, to supply the ships with provisions.

16*th*. The dispatch, twice refused, at Amoy and Ningpo, was received on board the Wellesley by "captain White," aid-de-camp of Kíshen. The same day the squadron sailed for the coast of Mantchouria.

19*th*. Captain Smith, with H. B. M. ships Larne, Hyacinth, steamer Enterprise, and the cutter Louisa, drove the Chinese troops from the Barrier, and burnt their barracks, the authorities of Canton having refused the surrender of Mr. Stanton. Vol. IX., p. 237.

Severe sickness and great mortality prevailed among the troops at Chusan; and the people, for the most part, declined all intercourse with the foreigners. Vol. IX., p. 325.

20*th*. C. A. Challaye, esq., French consul arrived in China.

21*st*. P. W. Snow, esq., American consul, left China for the United States.

24*th*. Messengers from Kíshen (according to his report) went off to seek the squadron, which did not rejoin its anchorage till the 29th.

25*th*. A foraging party from H. M. ship Conway landed on Tsungming, and were attacked by the Chinese; Mr. midshipman Harvey was killed near a place since called Harvey point. Vol. IX., p. 639.

28*th*. No reply having been received from Kíshen, a strong boat-force, in hostile array, proceeded towards the shore, when it was ascertained that communications had been sent off previously, but no one was found to receive them.

30*th*. A conference was held on shore, below Tientsin, near the mouth of the river, between H. B. M.'s plenipotentiary, captain Elliot, and H. I. M.'s cabinet minister Kíshen. Vol. IX., p. 421.

September 1*st*. Only two foreign merchants, both Americans, were in Canton, and only two ships, the Panama and Kosciusko, were at Whampoa, at this date.

15*th*. The transport Kite, capt. Noble, on her way back to Chusan from the Yángtsz' kiáng, was lost on a quicksand. Vol. X., p. 191.

16*th*. Capt. Anstruther was seized by the Chinese near Tinghái.

17*th*. Kíshen was appointed high imperial commissioner, and ordered to proceed immediately to Canton to examine and arrange all difficulties.

27*th*. Lin, governor, &c., of Canton, published an edict, admonishing the people of the near approach of the period—the commencement of the new year—when condign punishment would be visited on all unreformed opium-smokers. Vol. IX., p. 404.

On the same day (the 27th of September,) an edict was received, by the appropriate Board in Peking, depriving Lin of his office, censuring him severely for inefficiency, and dissembling conduct, and summoning him to repair speedily to Peking, to answer there for his conduct. Another edict, of similar tenor, appeared on the next day. Vol. IX., p. 412.

October 1*st*. The governor of Canton received a dispatch from the General Council of state.

4*th*. A party connected with the British expedition, anchored off the Pei ho, sailed northward and visited the Great Wall.

November 6*th*. Admiral Elliot, at Chusan, announced a truce, agreed on between himself and the high imperial commissioner, "pending the negotiations between the two countries."

15*th*. H. B. M.'s plenipotentiaries sailed from Chusan, to return to Canton to meet Kíshen, leaving land and naval forces at Tinghái.

20*th*. Their excellencies the plenipotentiaries arrived off Macao, direct from Chusan.

21*st*. The Queen steamer, bearing a flag of truce, and having captain Elliot on board was fired at from one of the forts at Chuenpí. An apology was immediately made for this act by the Chinese.

29*th*. Kíshen made his entry into Canton, having been preceded some days by "captain White."

The resignation of the honorable George Elliot, rear-admiral and commander-in-chief of the British expedition, was announced by captain Elliot.

December 12*th*. Mr. Stanton, on application of the plenipotentiary to Kíshen, was released, and returned to Macao.

The remainder of the month was occupied with negotiations, which remained unfinished at the close of the year. Kíshen's conduct, in this business, is best seen in his own memorials. Vol. IX., p. 645.

(To be continued.)

Art. II. *Nán Sung Chí-chuen, or History of the Southern Sung dynasty. 5 volumes, small octavo.* Reviewed by a Correspondent.

At the beginning of the tenth century, there lived a man called Kiáu Líkí, who begat a son, whom he called Kingtáng, and who as he grew up displayed a great fondness for military exercises. When ten years old, happening to be with his elder brother on a hunting party, they both saw a goose, at which each shot an arrow; and having brought it down, began to quarrel about its possession, and soon came to blows. Kingtáng, not daring to return to his father, as he considered himself the guilty party, ran away. He had not wandered far, when he saw a temple dedicated to Yu, where he offered his prayers; a man there, looking upon the stripling, had compassion upon him, and took him into his service, sending him to the field to tend his sheep.

Here he amused himself by drilling his charge regularly. On a certain day there came a wolf and took away a sheep, but Kingtáng jumped on the back of the beast, and rescued the prey. This attracted the notice of his master, who asked him, why did he not learn military exercises. King assured him, that he was well versed in the art. A number of lads were soon assembled in order to hold a sham fight. Being victorious, he roused the envy of a powerful family, whose son he had shot through the eye. His master, therefore, directed him to steal a horse and run away, and having given a sum of money to the adventurer, he bade him good luck. Kingtáng entered into the army, where he was soon at home. In various engagements he was the foremost, and exposed himself to every danger. Once his chief stumbled upon his horse in the midst of battle, but Kingtáng assisted him to remount, and protected his life in the thickest of the fight. The general was grateful for this proof of his attachment, and gave him his daughter to wife. The name of this leader was Sz'yuen, who under the ancestorial name of Chwángtsung founded the After Táng dynasty in A. D. 923. Kingtáng's fortune was thus made; he was appointed an officer of the body guard, and a son-in-law to his sovereign. Once when he was hunting, an officer brought to him a pair of white foxes. Kingtáng wished to kill them, but the foxes spoke and besought him not to do so. He complied, and in return for this generosity received the assurance that after the

death of the present ruler, he would become a relation of theirs. Scarcely were the words spoken, when a storm arose, and the foxes vanished, but their words left a deep impression upon his mind.

Some time after this incident, a provincial officer rebelled, and the famous Kingtáng was sent to subdue him. On the day of the departure of the army, one of his officer's wives bore a son, the future founder of the Sung dynasty, and a man celebrated in history. The mother had long prayed to heaven to grant the birth of a sage, who might put a stop to the intestine wars that distracted the empire. Her supplications were heard, and the child was born under these auspicious circumstances.

The 20,000 men under Kingtáng's command marched joyously to battle, but were nearly cut to pieces by the enemy. The generalissimo was accused of incapacity, when he was fortunate to capture the son of the rebel chief. Afterwards he retreated, much to the displeasure of the emperor, and would have been punished as a traitor, if the Ketan Tartars had not made an inroad into China; whereupon he was ordered to expel the barbarians. King thought it better to negotiate, than to fight; a horse was killed before the gate of a fortress, he partook of the blood with the Tartar chief, and concluded a lasting treaty. From that time they no longer invaded the Chinese territory. Some years after this, a celebrated leader, offended at the insolence of the minister, penetrated with an army to the palace, and there dethroned the reigning emperor Ming tí, and substituted his brother as his successor (A. D. 934), with the ominous name of Fí tí, or emperor Abrogation. King was too good a politician not to send in his adherence; he even went to the capital, where he got entangled in intrigues, and scarcely escaped with his life.

Under the existing government, it was impossible to remain faithful. There was so much intrigue and favoritism, that the most upright statesmen could never make sure of their offices. Kingtáng was moreover popular with the army, which is a crime with a suspicious prince. His wife and children lived at the capital as hostages. The former was very much attached to her husband, and asked her imperial relation, whether she might not join her lord. "What!" said the emperor, "do you wish to have intercourse with a rebel?" These words sunk deep into her heart, and that very night she dispatched a messenger to warn him of the impending danger. Thus was a breach made, which could never be repaired. Kingtáng had interceded for the sufferers of his district, and had received largesses from the emperor himself to supply their wants. By their careful

destribution, he greatly conciliated the army, and was hailed with the general exclamation of *Wan sui* (long live the king)! Desirous of confirming his power he sent for all his goods and chattels from the capital, and addressed a spirited memorial to the emperor upbraiding him with his miserable government. This remonstrance filled the measure of his crimes; his four sons were openly decapitated by order of the despot, and he was declared a traitor to his country.

When Kingtáng received this news, he looked up to heaven, and said 'the hour of revenge is come.' He forthwith concluded a treaty, offensive and defensive, with the Ketan chief, and marched with a powerful army against the imperialists. No decisive success however was gained, till he proclaimed himself emperor, and from that moment, the imperial generals successively came over and swore fealty to his standard. This emboldened the hero, and not heeding the fulminating edicts of his master, he gained very decisive advantages, which paralized all the efforts of Fí tí. A battle was then fought near Lóhyáng the capital, in which 30,000 Chinese troops surrendered at the first onslaught, and opened the approach to the court. The ministers now began to consult, whether they ought to burn the palace, but the majority rejected the proposal, and only one of the buildings was destroyed. Kingtáng became the undisputed master of the empire, giving to his dynasty the name of Tsin, now known as the After Tsin; his reign was called Tienfu, and in history he is called Káutsú.

The first act of his government was to cede 16 districts to the Ketans, and to load their horses and carts with valuables to a considerable amount. They therefore went home cheerfully, after having obtained the assurance of the payment of silks to the amount of several thousand pieces. After this there was an extensive creation of noblemen, in which all his officers shared, and Kingtáng looked around to survey the great changes he had effected. How transitory was the glory of the shepherd boy! How soon was he satiated with all the pageantry of sovereignty, and learn that all was vanity!

The people of Liautung, who, by the recent treaty had become subjects of the Tartars, were very much dissatisfied with their situation, and endeavored to shake off the foreign yoke. The emperor partly from fear, partly from gratitude, sent an army to suppress the revolt. After many skirmishes and a war which lasted some years, the rebel was taken prisoner and his head sent as a peace offering to the Ketan chief. The latter saw in this present nothing but a

proof of cowardice, and sent an envoy, who in insulting terms told Kingtáng, that he had been ungrateful to his benefactor, and he would give another master to China. When the emperor heard these words, his very soul melted in him; he immediately retired to the inner palace, fell sick, and died shortly afterwards in A. D. 936.

His grandson, much against the last expressed wish of the monarch, was chosen emperor, and in order to assuage the wrath of the barbarian, sent a most humiliating epistle to the chief. He had however taken his resolution, the Tartar hordes marched boldly into the provinces, and spread over a great part of the northern territory. This inroad was opposed by some brave Chinese generals, who drew up their soldiers in squares, to protect them against the attacks of the Tartar horse, and the Ketans were obliged to retreat to their own country on account of the losses they suffered.

The Chinese ministers now flattered themselves that they would be free from further attacks, when an unfortunate circumstance, threw the whole court in utter consternation. A fox walked into the imperial chamber, and cowered down on the couch. The archers sent by the emperor to drive away the animal, instead of hitting it. pierced the imperial robes—a bad omen: a number of dogs also were let loose upon reynard, but he walked composedly out of the palace. What could this signify, than that the Ketans were preparing for a new attack! To avert the danger, the young monarch Káiyun, known in history as Chu tí, addressed a very servile letter to the enemy. This token of fear roused the spirit of the rovers, and they appeared with a more formidable army than ever before. But they might have been driven back, had the generalissimo not played the traitor. The emperor wished to place himself at the head of his troops, but was dissuaded by the advice of his ministers, who suggested to him, that being the head of the state, he ought to take care of himself, for the benefit of the public. The commander-in-chief therefore received absolute power, and when the hostile armies approached each other, and remained for a long time inert, the provisions of the Chinese began to fail, and the troops were reduced to great misery. The Ketans, being aware of this state of things, but not wishing to drive them to despair, sent a message offering to the general the imperial diadem, if he would surrender. This bait was too tempting to be rejected; he called upon the officers of his staff whether they agreed to the proposal, and, as all gave their consent, the terms of the capitulation were soon arranged.

The emperor, believing himself in security at Liáng, was just

dispatching other generals to different parts of the empire, who had elated his hopes by promises of certain victory, when he heard the dismal news, that the Tartars were approaching the capital. Instead of thinking about the means of defense, he set fire to the palace, and drove the inmates of his harem into the flames. Whilst thus barbarously employed, a message arrived from the Ketan khan, promising him life and protection if he would descend from the throne. He immediately endeavored to quench the flames, put off the robes of state, and went to meet the victor with his whole family. The city was then exposed for two days to plunder, and the emperor confined to a narrow temple, where he remained without even the necessaries of life. The conquerors however showed great moderation, and even punished some base traitors.

Whilst the Ketans were elated with this success, an envoy arrived in the Tartar camp, announcing the assumption of the throne by Liú Chíyuen. This man was a soldier of fortune, one of the bravest generals in the Chinese army, who on hearing of the overthrow of the dynasty declared himself the founder of a new line of rulers, (which was afterwards named the Hau Hán, or After Hán dynasty,) and called upon every true Chinese to fight for his country, A. D. 947. He ordered all the feudal princes to forward their tribute. The prince of Táng readily yielded to the summons, and instead of precious jewels, sent three opera singers, the fairest damsels in his whole territory. The ministers were very indignant at their appearance at court, and foretold the consequences which must ensue from harboring such sirens. To these remonstrances, the emperor turned a deaf ear and erected a stage, where they might perform for the amusement of the public.

We must now turn our attention to a lad, whose deeds henceforth engross many pages of the history. This was Cháu Kwángyin, the son of the officer before mentioned. Few persons would have thought, that anything noble would have spring from so wild a sprig as this lad. His father, being anxious to bring him up to a learned profession, sent him to his maternal grandfather to study the classics; but instead of plaguing his head with books, he spent his days in loitering about, and getting into broils. After a year's absence from his paternal roof, he returned without leave to seek his former boon companions. They were once strolling about the streets bent upon mischief, when they stopped at a shop where bows were sold. The artisan had given a challenge, that whosoever could draw the cross bows he offered for sale, should have them as a present. All the gay

gentlemen tried, but did not succeed, until Kwáng stepped forward, and with a single effort broke a bow to pieces. And trying the second he succeeded, to the great admiration of his companions, who forthwith over a cup of wine declared him their leader, and promised that they would follow him. A star-gazer about the same time discovered the destiny of the future hero, and his fame grew more and more, though he had not yet reached his eighteenth year.

One of the comedians sent by the Táng prince had not been introduced to the emperor when Kwáng formed a connection with her. In a drunken fit he visited the imperial theater, and soon began to fight with the guards, in which he was supported by his comrades. His father hearing of the brawl punished him severely, and the hopeful son vowed vengeance upon the informers. For this purpose he climbed over the walls of the harem, and killed the two favorite damsels of the emperor, and then wrote a distich on the wall, declaring himself the perpetrator of the murder, and straight returned to the house of his beloved. Here he might have remained hidden, for all thought he had fled, but hearing of the imprisonment of his father, he have himself up to justice, to free him. The jailor, one day perceived a halo encircling his forehead while he was sleep, and thence concluding that he was destined to play a memorable part, he struck off his fetters, and fled with him.

The first night they spent in a temple, and were met by a soothsayer, who told Kwáng, that he had read his great fortune in the stars, and he would one day ascend the imperial throne. This announcement kept the hero's spirit alive; he was moreover gladdened by the arrival of his brother, who brought him some money to pay his expenses, and presented him with a magic rod, which afterwards proved of great service.

Kwáng was now fairly ready to seek adventures, and like a knight errant, he went to a military station, where he found a great number of disbanded soldiers whom he joined. He slew in single combat many a robber, and gained a great name for his exploits. Twice he joined the army, and performed feats of valor, in order to redeem his character, but though the generals reported his heroic behavior to the emperor, the ministers who were his personal enemies would not permit his return. Seeing himself thus exiled, he resolved to make his own way through the world. Once he was pursued by some officers, whom he had offended at a review, and took refuge in a butcher's house. During the night a demon came to his chamber, and exclaimed with astonishment, "Do I find the future emperor

here? I was sent to kill the butcher's son, but am happy to discover my mistake." Kwáng was not much discomposed at this speech, and rejoiced at the renewed assurance of his future success.

About this time the founder of the Han Hán died, and his son, a boy of 18 years, known in history as Yin tí, ascended the throne in A. D. 948. He promulgated a general amnesty, and Kwáng therefore set out for the capital, elated with his prospects of a rapid advancement.

But as soon as he had reached his parent's house, his father, who knew the boy too well to trust him any longer out of his sight, kept him at home. The restraint proved ineffectual; for on a court day, when the way was open, he appeared amongst the joyous crowd of spectators. When every one had dispersed, he managed to find his way into the imperial kitchen, where the smoking viands invited him to satisfy the cravings of appetite. Perceiving a golden goblet filled with spiced wine, he quaffed it off, and then hastened to the imperial throne, upon which he seated himself with all the dignity he could assume. Here he was observed by some of the guards, but made a timely escape. The ministers were enraged at this presumption, and put a price on his head, and would, failing to seize him, have seized and executed his father, had not the most considerate amongst them proved that he was entirely ignorant of his son's freak. Kwáng, notwithstanding the strictest search, could not be found, when suddenly he appeared at the army; here in action, he performed such exploits, that his fame grew till he began to be regarded as the bravest general of his age.

There was, at this time, a parasite at court, who hated every man of real merit. It happened that the commander on the frontier, general Kwóh Wei, had so well kept the Ketans in check, that they had not dared to invade the empire. He was a straightforward man, who never troubled himself about courtiers and politics, and from his rigid virtue, had incurred the hatred of this minion, who denounced him as a traitor, and obtained an order for his appearance at court. When these summons arrived, Kwóh Wei refused to obey them, pleading the necessity of his stay on account of the proximity of a powerful enemy. This excuse was considered by the emperor as an act of contumacy, and he therefore sent a silken cord, a hemloc potion, and a sword, to the general, leaving to his choice to use either, and ordering his envoy to bring back the general's head. Kwóh Wei, being a very loyal subject, on receiving these directions, went into his tent, to take the poisoned cup. At this moment two of his

aids observing what he was going to do, dashed it upon the ground, and then called upon him to avenge this vile treatment. Even then the brave man remonstrated, and showed the wickedness of resisting his sovereign. His reasonings, however, were soon overruled, by the assurance, that he did not rebel against the monarch, but only against a depraved minister, and that the sole object of the expedition would be the change of counselors, and the restoration of the emperor to the full exercise of his power. With such sophisms the officers overpersuaded him, and he therefore led his veteran bands into the field. The struggle was long and doubtful, but his soldiers inured to all hardships, obtained the supremacy, and on their approach to the capital, the emperor loosened his girdle, and hanged himself. Thus ended the short-lived Hau Hán dynasty in A. D. 948.

Kwóh Wei, on hearing of the catastrophe, shed bitter tears, and accused himself as the author of all the misfortunes that had befallen the land. But no repentance could recall the monarch to life, and he hastened to the empress dowager, and proposed the nomination of another emperor. Her choice fell upon general Liú, the brother of the deceased monarch, and an envoy was dispatched to the prince to announce his election. Whilst Kwóh was a waiting his answer, there arrived a messenger, stating, that the Ketans had made an inroad into the country, and were advancing with a formidable army upon the capital. The empress therefore constituted him generalissimo, and the brave warrior ordered his soldiers to prepare themselves anew to march. They were all drawn up in beautiful order on the parade ground, and the drums and gongs sounded a march, when some officers boldly stepped forth and ordered a halt. Kwóh Wei, incensed at this insubordination rode up to them, and asked the reason of their conduct. One of them replied, "You have aided in choosing a new monarch, who will never forget that we once acted as rebels, and seize on a favorable time to punish us for our refractory example. We therefore shall not wait his arrival, nor shall we ever submit to his sway, but now proclaim you, our beloved commander, emperor." The words had scarcely passed his mouth, when the air resounded on all sides with cries of *Wán sui!* and the loyal Kwóh, notwithstanding all his expostulation, was seated on a throne of sods, which was suddenly erected on the spot. But all this homage could not blind the eyes of the veteran, and when he heard of the approach of Liú, he was about tendering his homage, but his officers anticipated his design. One amongst their number seduced the followers of Liú from their allegiance, and then all forced the loyal

Kwóh to assume the imperial diadem. Thus he became a mighty monarch, the founder of a new dynasty, known in history as the Hau Chau, or After Chau dynasty. The name of his reign was Kwángshun, and his ancestorial designation Táitsú, A. D. 951.

As soon as Liú heard of Kwóh's election, he resolved upon the most vigorous measures, and in imitation of King, he concluded a treaty with the Ketans, who were only too anxious to make a diversion into China. But all their bravery was of no avail against the well disciplined troops of the new emperor. Instead of meeting them in the open field, he allowed them to fritter away their strength in a protracted siege, and when the besiegers had become weakened by famine and disease, he attacked them and drove them back to their native deserts. Liú was then in a helpless condition, and owed his existence to his generous rival.

In misfortune as well as prosperity, Kwóh remained the same. He forgave his enemies but treated mean informers with great harshness, though with all his care and kindness he could not give satisfaction to all the officers who had helped him to the throne.

Our hero Kwángyin, contrary to his custom, kept aloof from the court, and joined himself to the prince of Tsin, the heir of the crown, who administered his own principality. On a certain day it happened, that one of the companions of Kwáng stole his horse. Exasperated at this act, he hastened to the palace, and exposed the conduct of the chief, who was a great favorite at the little court. About this time, the emperor dreamed that he was hit by an arrow, which a rosy cheeked youth aimed at him from the city wall. The circumstance made such a deep impression upon the monarch, that he fell sick, and as the disorder increased, the prince of Tsin hastened to the capital and took Kwáng with him. Wishing to introduce him to the notice of the sovereign, he brought him to the bedside of the patient. As soon as the latter observed him, he, in a fit of rage, exclaimed, "this is the identical youth that shot the arrow at me in the dream." He instantly gave orders to decapitate the intruder; but on the representations and prayers of the crown-prince, the punishment was commuted into banishment from the court.

The ambitious designs of Kwáng were thus again frustrated, and he betook himself to his paternal home, to avoid future trouble. His father was greatly delighted to recover the truant, and recommended him to observe the strictest retirement. Kwáng, anxious to comply with his father's wishes, began to study tactics in company with one of his comrades. But still he could not abstain from sauntering

about, and on one occasion he was straying on a terrace, when he again beheld the yellow dragon, at which he aimed a furious blow. This however took no effect, and the apparition dissolved in air. Shortly afterwards, the old emperor died (A. D. 954), and Kwáng's bosom friend, whose reign is known under the name of Hiente, and his ancestorial designation Shítsung, succeeded to the throne.

From the moment Shítsung held the sceptre, Kwáng's fortune was made. He was now fully grown and exhibited such a portly figure, that he became the admiration of the whole court. His restless disposition soon found occupation enough, for as soon as Liú heard of Táitsú's death, he forthwith declared war, and engaged the Ketans to take his part; a most sanguinary contest followed, and notwithstanding Kwáng's generalship and bravery, the imperialists could not maintain themselves in the field. But people cannot fight for ever, and as both parties had become disgusted with bloodshed, they concluded a peace. The Tartars were the gainers in this treaty, for they returned with an immense booty to their country.

Shítsung, smarting under these losses, now looked about for some territory with which to indemnify himself. There was a prince of Táng reigning, who occupied the fairest portion of China, and to dispossess him of his patrimony, the emperor dispatched an overwhelming force. This war was protracted several years, and the losses suffered and advantages gained, were nearly equal. But Kwáng had obtained experience, and he therefore by masterly manœuvres repeatedly beat the enemy and gained a triumph. The sovereign was so delighted at the success of the companion of his youth, that he nominated him commander-in-chief of the body guard. This elevation made our hero still more devoted to his master, and he was willing to sacrifice life and property in his service.

When the wars were ended, Shítsung resolved upon enjoying himself, and two houries having been presented to him, he built a splendid palace for their accommodation, and there spent his days in joyous oblivion of the past. When Kwáng perceived this, he at once declared that all government would go to ruin, if the emperor did not abstain from his pastimes, and consulted with a companion how to put a stop to such a dissolute life. They themselves had always been foremost in every revel, but on the present occasion thought that their master ought to attend to other things, and that if he gave himself up to pleasure, all his enemies would rise again, and they be obliged to refight all his battles. They therefore went to the monarch's apartment, and made him a present of some beautiful

flowers, which he most graciously received. But as soon as they commenced lecturing him on his effeminacy, he immediately sent them away, for he was tenderly attached to the ladies, and would not hear a single word of reproof. They therefore went about to concert a plan to rescue their master from the snare of these Delilahs. But here, as in many others instances, their remedy proved worse than the disease. Having taken their resolution, they set fire to the newly built palace in the night, and as the wind blew strong, the whole building was soon on fire. Kwáng's friend stood at the avenue, from whence the emperor was to issue, and receiving the monarch into his arms, carried him away. The damsels were seen walking on the terrace, and imploring the assistance of the bystanders, when Kwáng rushed forward and immediately carried them off, and threw them into the hottest of the flames, where they miserably perished. This shock was so severe as to deprive the emperor of his health. When he heard that the ladies had been burned in the palace, he heaved a deep sigh, and was inconsolable at their loss; he refused all food, and died of a broken heart in A. D. 960.

Scarcely was the breath out of him, when the ministers elevated to the throne his son, Hiente, a mere boy, who is known in history as Kungtí. He had enjoyed this dignity only a few days, when the grandees consulted amongst themselves to raise a more influential personage, and not to allow a beardless youth to sway them. Kwáng overheard this conversation, and was not at all pleased with this exhibition of a mutinous spirit. He therefore declared, that if any body repeated the proposal, he would cut him down. With this threatening speech they were little pleased, and one amongst them, took a yellow robe, and throwing it upon Kwáng, exclaimed, "Be thou our emperor!" This appeal was supported by drawn swords, and Kwáng, though in his heart liking the thing, continued to make a show of resistance until he reluctantly yielded. But the officers soon found to their cost, that they had given themselves a master indeed. Being at the head of a powerful army, Kwáng could firmly support his title; he adopted the name of Sung for his dynasty; his reign was successively named Kienlung, Kánte, and Káipáu, but in history he is known as Táitsú; this was in A. D. 960.

War was his element, and to wage it against the opposing forces was now his duty. At the head of his army, he obtained many a battle, which most effectually contributed to his renown. But such a state of things could not always last, he saw whole provinces laid waste, and people dying of pestilential diseases. He himself was

satiated with the glory of a warrior, and from a thoughtless youth, he had become sedate. Under these circumstances, he convoked a general council, and explained to the officers the plan of his future course. "You," he said, "are my companions in arms, and have nobly stood the brunt of battle. But I am afraid, that if occasion offers, you will be tempted to assume the diadem, and then there will be another dreadful slaughter between the contending parties, and the empire never be at rest." Though all protested against such ambitious views on their part, Kwáng continued to say, "It is useless to spend your existence in this miserable way, and I therefore confer appropriate titles upon you. Let every one return to his home, forget his past dangers, and live at his own house." This proposal was relished by most of those present, and soon they returned to their estates, honored with titles, and holding civil employments. Kwáng now created a new staff, from among his own followers. He procured food for the people, and obtained great popularity. In addition to all his good fortune he was enabled to subjugate the adjacent provinces of Central China, and thus became able to cope with all his rivals. He did not, however, live to see the end of this conflict, but died in A. D. 976. This history does not bring us to his death, but abruptly closes at the occupation of Kiángnán province.

One fault we find with this book is its erroneous title, for it does not contain, as it pretends, a history of the Southern Sung dynasty. It is, however, one of the most interesting Chinese books we have read. The style is not only lucid and simple, but exhibits beauties of the highest order, and may be looked upon as a model of good writing. We do not believe that there is one obscure passage throughout the five volumes. There is not the least pretence, no affectation, no show of learning or quotations. The author's descriptions are vivid; one supposes himself a spectator of the events, and follows the heroes through their adventurous course. On he leads you, showing you a man's character by his actions, and leaving you to judge of their worth. You never lose the thread of history by long discussions, or the introduction of subordinate personages. The great aim of the author is to show, how the Sung dynasty arrived to universal power, and he performs the task with masterly skill. The book is well fitted for beginners, and the best sinologue may learn from it the secret of writing in a flowing style, and using elegant expressions without pedantry. It is rather extraordinary that these volumes have never yet, to our knowledge been noticed, but their unpretending form, which partakes of the common novel, may account for the oversight.

ART. III. *The fourth annual report of the Morrison Education Society, read September 28th, 1842.*

In making their fourth annual report to the members and friends of the Morrison Education Society, the trustees can but acknowledge the good hand of Divine Providence, that has enabled the Society to pursue a course of steady but noiseless advance, in the prosecution of its objects, and congratulate its friends, upon the amount of good that has been accomplished, and the still brighter prospects that open before them.

During the twelve months elapsed since the last meeting of the Society, several changes have occurred, to which it is necessary to allude. Within this period, some of the earliest and best supporters of the Society have removed from China. Three vacancies have been made in the board of trustees, by the departure to England of Messrs. Bell, Matheson, and Dent. Mr. Leslie was appointed by the trustees to act in the place of Mr. Bell, vice-president; Mr. Alexander Matheson, to succeed Mr. James Matheson, treasurer; the Rev. Dr. Bridgman to perform the duties of president, in the room of Mr. Dent; while Mr. Brown consented to act as recording secretary, in place of Mr. Morrison, whose official engagements have detained him with the expedition on the northeast coast of China through a good part of the year. These temporary arrangements, the trustees hope, will receive the approbation of the Society.

The state of the Society's funds will be exhibited in the treasurer's account, accompanying this. The list of subscribers has been considerably increased in the course of the year, in some instances by very liberal donations, though unsought, but particularly by the recent call of the trustees upon the foreign community for funds, to enable them to place the school upon a better footing, and to enlarge their operations. Still there are a few more residents in China that will give their names, and their support to the Society.

In February last, after the arrival of H. B. M. plenipotentiary from the north, the trustees through their president, addressed to him the following letter.

"To his excellency sir Henry Pottinger, bart., C. B.
H. M. plenipotentiary, governor of Hongkong, &c., &c.

"Sir,—As president of the Morrison Education Society, I take the liberty of bringing that Society to your excellency's notice. The principles on which it is

conducted, and the progress it has made, under very unfavorable circumstances, are fully developed in the several accompanying reports, which I transmit for your information. In the fullest confidence that the objects of this establishment will be deemed highly deserving of your countenance and support, I proceed without further preface to state the more immediate motive for my addressing you.

"The friends of the Society have determined that the period has at length arrived for extending its operations, and that the British settlement of Hongkong, presents a peculiarly eligible opportunity for that purpose, as there alone in this country can exist protection and scope for carrying out its views to advantage.

"I have therefore to request on behalf of the Society that your excellency will be pleased to grant sufficient ground at Hongkong, in an eligible site, for a dwelling-house, school-room, &c.

"I have the honor to be

"Your excellency's most obedient servant,

"LANCELOT DENT,

"Macao, Feb. 21st, 1842. *President of the M. E. Society.*"

The reply was given the next day, promptly meeting the wishes of the Society, as follows—

"Macao, February 22d, 1842.

"Sir,—I am directed by his excellency sir Henry Pottinger, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, with its accompanying reports of the Morrison Education Society.

"His excellency's public and private feelings most warmly enter into the sentiments you have expressed, and on his return to Hongkong in a few days, he will take an early opportunity of appropriating for the purposes you describe, a suitable location, subject to such rules as her majesty may hereafter prescribe for similar laudable and charitable institutions.

"I have the honor to be, sir,

"Your most obedient servant.

"J. ROBT. MORRISON,

Acting secretary and treasurer to the superintendent of trade.

"To Lancelot Dent, esq., president of the Morrison Education Society."

Subsequently to the foregoing correspondence, the trustees, in consideration of the kind and prompt attention given by his excellency, to the representations made to him on behalf of the Society, appointed a deputation of three from their number to wait on him, for the twofold purpose of thanking him for the grant he had promised to make, and to request that he would allow himself to be nominated a patron of the Society. The next day, April 3d, the deputation performed the agreeable errand, and gave the following memorandum of their enterview with sir Henry.

"Macao, 5th April, 1842.

"The deputation appointed by the trustees of the Morrison Education Society, consisting of the Rev. Dr. Bridgman, Messrs. A. Matheson and W. Leslie, waited on sir Henry Pottinger, soon after

noon, and was very cordially received by his excellency. A copy of the resolution carried at the late meeting being handed to him, he expressed himself much gratified and flattered by being nominated a patron of the Society, assuring the gentlemen of the deputation that it would ever be his anxious wish to forward by every possible means, private and public, the highly important objects of the institution: he looked upon elementary education, not only as a means of improving the civilization of the Chinese, but as the only rational medium, and an indispensable precursor to their conversion to Christianity; and he considered the Morrison Education Society and other similar associations, to be of public utility, and entitled to a certain degree of attention and assistance from government, and therefore, when the pleasure of her majesty with regard to Hongkong is made known, this point, he said, would receive his early attention, for he thought it right that some regular allowance should be made here, per month or annually, as is already done in India.

"Throughout the conversation, sir Henry evidently showed himself to be much interested in the welfare of the Society, and remarked that he had perused with great pleasure and satisfaction all its reports. Before taking leave of the deputation his excellency requested that he might always be informed in what manner he could best promote the interests of the Society, and the laudable objects which it has in view."

Encouraged by these evidences of interest in the Society's operations, and others from other quarters, and pressed by the most urgent necessities of the case, the trustees on the 9th of April took measures to carry into effect the resolution made at the last annual meeting, by Mr. Dent, "to procure an additional teacher, with reference to the prospect and desirableness of an extension of the number of pupils." Considering how well and how cheerfully the committee of gentlemen in Yale college, New Haven, U. S. A., had acted for the Society on a former occasion, no hesitation was felt in renewing the request that they would make the election of a second instructor to come to China. This request was forwarded to the beforementioned gentlemen in April, and in the ensuing winter, it is hoped, the Society will have the pleasure of seeing another here devoting himself to that service, which is daily becoming more and more necessary; for it is impossible, for *one* to accomplish, on the score of teaching, all that the school now requires, while the circumstances of the times on which we have fallen, demand a great enlargement in the scale of our operations, and consequently much

increase of labor. The cessation of hostilities between Great Britain and China, furnished the first fair opportunity for exhibiting to the Chinese people, the tendencies and benefits of Christian education, and more than this, since the war has given a severe shock to the national vanity and valor, there must be some ready aid applied, in kind like that which this Society offers, to prevent the mind of the nation from relapsing into a sickly restiveness or sullen submission to the baser foreign influences. Had we the men and the means, a school of a hundred boys might at once be opened, and that might be increased to any degree accordingly. The circles of our influence are now widening, and we are no longer encompassed by a narrow boundary, which we must be cautious of overstepping, as in former days, but the limits that circumscribed us then are fast retreating in the distance, leaving us only straitened in our own ability to occupy the space thus thrown open before us. The action of the trustees in order to procure a coadjutor for Mr. Brown, is but a step in advance towards this end, and they will not doubt, until they see it, that the friends of the Society will withhold their approbation of the measure so essential to the lasting prosperity of the institution.

Before his departure for England, Mr. Dent desired his agents to pay into the treasury of the Society the sum of $3000, "as soon as the trustees could fix upon building at Hongkong." The site had already been selected, but it was not till the 5th of August that the plan and contract for the building were agreed upon, and the trustees then deemed it expedient to limit the expenditure for this purpose to about $3000.

The site is one every way most eligible for the purposes of the Society. It is a hill having the harbor on the north, the valley of Wóngnai chung on the east, the Queen's road on the south, and adjoining it on the west, the lot granted to the Medical Missionary Society, which is a part of the same range. In process of time, it will probably be nearly midway between the eastern and western extremities of the town, occupying a conspicuous yet retired position, elevated and healthy, and commanding a panoramic view of land and water. The plan for the building which is commenced is in its outline as follows. It is to consist of a main body and two wings; the whole one story in height. The first is to be 63 feet in its front length, and 55 deep, divided into 6 rooms, each 20 by 25 feet. The wings likewise are each to be 63 feet in length by 24½ in breadth. The east wing is intended exclusively for a range of apartments for pupils, sufficiently large to accommodate 20 boys and two Chi-

nese teachers, allowing a room to each person, where he will be furnished with a bed and writing-table, that are to be fixtures, and are included in the contract wtth the builder. The other wing is divided into two rooms, 21 by 25 feet in dimensions, besides a smaller one 10 by 21 feet, for a store-room. Of these larger rooms, one is designed eventually to hold the Society's library, and the other for the purposes of a recitation-room.

The trustees have, in the first instance, contracted only for the erection of the two wings and a kitchen in the rear, which will serve as a temporary, though plainly a bare accommodation for the school, and Mr. Brown's family. The room intended for the library and recitation-room will be occupied by the latter until such time as the body of the house can be erected, which should not he delayed. To avoid the expense of another year's rent to the Society, Mr. Brown is making arrangements to give up the lease of the house which he now occupies in Macao, at the expiration of the present year, which will be the first of November next. The pupils of the school all express much eagerness to remove to Hongkong, and there is reason to believe that nearly all of them will be able to do so with the consent of their friends. But if one or two of them should be obliged to quit the school in consequence of this movement, the number will soon be there filled up; for applications have already been made for admission, by those too, who are both able and willing to pay all their expenses themselves, and there will doubtless be more applicants than can be at present accommodated. For other information respecting the school, the trustees refer the readers of this report to the following communication of Mr. Brown, which gives the most pleasing encouragements to the support of the Society.

Mr. Brown's Report of the School for the Year 1842.

To the trustees of the Morrison Education Society,

Gentlemen,—I take pleasure in submitting to you the customary report of the Society's school for the last year, as the time is at hand, when you will require to be furnished with facts, from which to gather materials for a report to the patrons of the Society, and the public generally, and the more because I trust you will be gratified by what I shall be able to lay before you.

In a postscript appended to the last annual report, dated Oct. 29th, it was stated that twelve new pupils have been admitted to the school. Subsequently to that time, two more were received like the

rest on trial, so that with the former class of six, there were in Nov. 1841, twenty boys enjoying the Society's patronage. On the 10th of December, another was added to the school. This lad had belonged to the class of 1840, and had been in the school nine months, when he was suddenly removed by his father on the day of the battle of the Barrier though on his part very reluctantly. Since then he has often made application for re-admission, but for the sake of example to others who might desire to violate their engagements with me respecting their sons, it was deemed best to put him off from time to time, until it should be seen that such a breach of good faith would render it difficult for a pupil to be restored to the school. As however, in this case the boy was not in fault, but his father, after the the lapse of eighteen months, he was again received on the list. He had been absent twice as long as he had been at school, yet on his return, I was surprised to find that he could read and speak English nearly as well as when he was taken away. His conduct since then has been very pleasing, evincing deep interest in his studies, and strong attachment to his teachers.

This accession would have made our whole number of pupils twenty-one, but five, at the expiration of their month of trial, being found either too deficient in capacity to learn, or else too little desirous to improve, were dismissed, and thus for the last ten months the school has consisted of sixteen boys. These vary in age from ten to sixteen years, and are divided into two classes, with the exception of one who is midway between the two.

In regard to their studies, the same general plan has been pursued that was described in my last communication to the trustees. The first half of each day has been assigned to Chinese books and writing, the rest to English studies. In Chinese they are still taught after the fashion of the country, by the same native master who was employed the last year. He is probably as efficient in his department as the majority of teachers in China, and feels as much interest in his work as most of them. Ten of the boys have committed to memory all or nearly all of the Four Books, and reviewed them, while one of the more advanced class, has taken up the commentary on these books by Chú fútsz', and is now endeavoring to understand it. Most of them comprehend the meaning of the books of Mencius, fewer the writings of Confucius, and none of them but here and there a passage in the Book of Odes, which is the most difficult. Some of them are able to translate passages from Mencius into intelligible English. They have also been exercised somewhat in translat-

ing portions of the Chinese version of the New Testament, under my own direction. In this they exhibit different degrees of facility, in proportion generally to their knowledge of the English language. They have occasionally been required to compose letters, &c., in Chinese, which is an exercise that would be altogether premature in Chinese schools of the same grade. The result has been such, that they themselves say they can write better English than Chinese, and I certainly agree with them.

To write even *correctly* in Chinese, is confessedly an accomplishment that can only be acquired by long study and practice, and so far as my observation extends, it is much more rare than would be supposed from the statements of writers upon China, and the prevalence of schools in the country. Not that the language is intricate in its construction, for in this point of view it is one of the simplest, but because each character, instead of being composed of symbols that are significant of the same sound in all words where they occur, is an arbitrary cipher, so that one must, so to speak, seat himself before an enormous number of these strange signs of words, that are contrived with, it would seem, the least possible aim to assist the reader in pronouncing or collecting them, and knowing the form and adaptation of each to each, select and arrange a series to suit his purpose. To do this with any degree of facility, one must have a liberal supply of these grotesque forms ever present in his memory, ready to be transferred to paper, as well as their significations, and the usages that regulate their positions in a sentence. No wonder, then, that even the natives of this country, who enjoy the best advantages, are obliged to go through a long course of study, in order to write, not to say elegantly, but tolerably well. Nor is it at all strange that the boys in our school find it easier to write English than Chinese. Every alphabetic or syllabic language must in the nature of things, be less difficult of acquisition, than one formed after the model of the Chinese, which exhibits only in the remotest manner, any design to meet that demand of the mind which has usually resulted in the invention of alphabets.

In my last report to the trustees, I ventured to advance the opinion, that the Chinese mode of study in schools, is by no means destitute of good and substantial reasons for its support. It is well known that boys generally spend six, seven, or even eight years in reading the books in a loud voice, and repeating them memoriter. During all this period, there is about as little exercise of any faculty of the mind but memory, as when an infant repeats some lines of

Milton from its mother's lips. It is a simple effort of memory, upon the forms and sounds of characters. Nothing beyond this is attempted at school, until the pupil is able, in the Chinese phrase, "to back the book," i. e. to turn his back upon it and say it by heart.

Now so long as these books continue to be the only school-books used in the country, it seems to me that this method of instruction must in a great measure be adopted. For the subjects of these books are entirely unsuited to the mind of a child, and the style in which they are written, is for the most part such as to put it quite out of the power of a young lad to come at their meaning, though the topics were brought down to the level of his intellect. To explain the import of the Chinese classics so that a youth could understand them, would require far more time and labor, if the teacher were *at all* successful, than to commit every word of them to memory. Hence, to do as the Chinese do, without further tasking the mind to no profit, seems to be the true way to make use of those books. In this way no more is undertaken than can be accomplished, and that too is attempted first, which is best suited to the mind of the learner; for it is the faculties of perception and memory alone that are called into action. The usages of society in any land, are not *all* the result of caprice; but on the contrary those especially that are most immediately connected with the wants of life, may for the most part be traced to causes existing in the circumstances in which they had their origin. The savage is content with his hut, because it costs nothing to abandon it, when the chase calls him away in quest of subsistence. Indeed a mansion would be a poor lodging to one of his manner of life. This last must be changed, or the other would be a hurtful exchange to him. So likewise is it with the schools in China. The fault is not in the *method* of study, but in the studies themselves, and we must make innovations upon *them*, or it will do no good to trouble ourselves about the method. So long as the writings and compilations of Confucius and Mencius are held to be the proper aliment for the youthful intellect and heart, we must concede that the Chinese in their necessity have hit upon the only rational way of effecting their object.

Should these works ever fall into disuse as school-books, it will then be time enough to make some useful innovations upon the practices of the school-room. To attempt them now, is trying to make the child stride over a vast chasm between his own mind, and the matter and style of the authors placed in his hands. The Chinese method of instruction attempts no such thing, but sets the mind at

what it can do, leaving the higher effort of the understanding to a more advanced stage of its development.

The true objection that lies against the Chinese system of education, is that the books before mentioned, are admired and adopted in schools of every grade to the exclusion of all others, except a few works on polite literature, that are used in the higher academies. In fact the sum of the best education that Chinese schools can give is told, when a man has learned to use his own language. No science, nor art, but that of penmanship, enters into the schedule of studies pursued anywhere in the land. Even the study of the language is no exception to this remark, for instead of prosecuting it in a philosophic way, every student learns it by the tedious process of imitating particular passages from the best authors, without even thinking, so far as I have been able to ascertain, that it is possible to facilitate his progress by the aid of generalizations. This it is that renders a Chinese teacher so poor an assistant to one who has learned by the opposite method.

But what is most to be regretted is the influence of this course of education upon the national mind. While it utterly fails to enrich it in the various departments of knowledge most needed, and therefore most useful, it confines the attention of both young and old who attempt to learn, to books that are filled with profound abstractions, dreamy nonsense, and occasional veins of practical wisdom. It teaches the people to look upon these books as the repositories of all that is necessary or worthy to be learned, and from the highest personage at court, to the lowest laborer in the field or shop, all have become accustomed to listen to the voice of gray antiquity for instruction, and he that is the most patient listener, is surest of preferment. The mind of the nation has been systematically taught not to think, and the reasoning faculty, like their written language, has long ago been arrested in its improvement, so that what another has said of Egypt, is as true of this country—and China "is a petrifaction."

I have allowed myself to enlarge upon the subject to this extent, because I have not seen it discussed anywhere else, and because it, to my mind, shows us where the greatest artificial obstacle to success in our undertaking lies, and because my employment brings it constantly into notice. Could we prevail upon a community of Chinese in their own country to substitute other well written, but suitable books, for those now universally used in their schools, I am persuaded that community would, in the next generation, show an order of

intellect and amount of knowledge, evidently superior to those of their neighbors in the old way. Perhaps the cession of a neighboring island to the crown of Great Britain, has opened a spot on which the experiment may be made. To effect this change on a large scale must require a long period of peaceful intercourse with this people, time enough to do away their prejudices against us and our learning. The commencement of that period has I trust arrived, for while I am writing, we are greeted by the intelligence of "lasting peace" confirmed. Now from the platform of the philanthropic institutions established in and in behalf of China, we hail the day yet distant, but surely approaching, when the mind of this great people shall come forth from its long hibernation, with the freshness and life of spring.

But in the meantime we must not be idle, for we can do much to inspire some individuals with new activity, and make them powerfully reäct upon the slumbering multitude. The plan of instruction adopted by the Morrison Education Society, provides for the supply of the very deficiency that the Chinese system of education creates. We open to our pupils the sources of knowledge that lie in English literature. While we deny to the Chinese youth nothing that can be gained from his native soil, we give him access to as much as possible of occidental lore, thus securing to him that which gives weight and respectability to a man in his own country, but at the same time taking care that his mind shall be cultivated, and well furnished. That part of the man, which is so sadly neglected, to wit the reason, judgment, imagination, affections and conscience, is here subjected to the best culture we can give it through a foreign medium. This leads me to speak of the progress of the boys in their English studies, and the effect they have produced upon their character.

The first step taken in the instruction of the new class received last autumn, was of course to teach them to read. For this purpose a few copies of the "Mother's Primer," by a distinguished writer of elementary books for children, were put into their hands. According to the plan of the author, they were taught the powers of the letters first, and the names afterwards. At first the pupil may not *seem* to be making as rapid progress as in the usual mode of teaching, but in a given time, the *amount* of his attainments is *greater*, besides that he is much more interested in his task, than when taught first to call certain arbitrary marks, or letters, by certain arbitrary sounds, or the names of the letters. The new method has also a double advantage where it is adopted among boys that are learning a

foreign language, for it gives them a great deal of practice upon the *sounds* of words, which if not early acquired, will ordinarily never be mastered. While this was done, the boys were taught to use simple sentences in English, and to understand and ask easy questions. The simple interrogation, *What is that?* has generally been learned first, and has proved the key to a good deal of information, especially while picking up a vocabulary of the names of things. Having finished the above mentioned Primer, and reviewed it thoroughly, they were then ready to read a little, and the next book given them, was a work alluded to in the last report, called the Lexilogus, or a collection of about 1200 phrases in English, translated into their equivalents in Chinese. This they have committed to memory, and reviewed many times; and it has been of great service to them, in learning to use idiomatic English in conversation, and to understand it in books. Throughout the greater part of the year, they have had a daily recitation from this book, together with lessons in writing and reading. This class has fortunately been under the influence of an older class, which, I am happy to say, has been such as to increase their attachment to the school and to the family. Of their progress in learning English, I shall have occasion to say more hereafter.

The older class, one of whom will have been at school three years next November, and the rest, some a few months less, and one but a year and nine months, have of course taken a wider range in their studies. They have been exercised from time to time in writing their own thoughts on various subjects. They have usually had this for an evening task, and their compositions were examined and corrected before the whole class the next day. If the writer failed to suggest at once the proper amendment to be made, the rest were then called upon in turn to do it for him, so that each one's production has been criticized by all, and no time lost. But their progress in writing will best appear, from the specimens that accompany this paper. It may be observed, however, that these specimens, are what they profess to be, original and uncorrected by any but the writer of them.

In reading, they have been required to render into Chinese colloquial as they read. No exercise has tended more to show the boys the contracted range of their own thoughts, if they had been left to move in the circle prescribed by Chinese usage. They often meet with ideas, sentiments, and facts that had never occurred to them before, and never would have occurred to them, had they not

been taught to read English. Things which are familiar to every child of ordinary understanding in England and America, and which the writers of juvenile books take it for granted, will be understood by their little readers, are new and startling to these lads, because they are entirely foreign to the subjects on which the Chinese expend their thoughts. Indeed either of the boys in this class could instruct the best teacher I ever saw among them, in many matters of the commonest observation and occurrence.

Early in the year this class read in the above manner, were questioned on, and reviewed, Gallaudet's Child's Book on the Soul, a little work well known and highly appreciated on both sides of the Atlantic. It is designed to teach some of the simplest truths in mental philosophy. They were much interested in it, the more, because they could understand it, and have of their own accord made frequent allusions to what they then learned. They also took up the book of phrases before mentioned when speaking of the other class, and committed the whole of it to memory. Since that time, they have studied Guy's Geography, and Peter Parley's Method of telling stories about the world, which is principally filled with incidents in English and American history, related in a manner at once calculated to interest a child, and to fasten them upon his memory, as well as characteristic of its well known author. They have also carefully studied and recited, an abridgment of Hume's History of England, as far as to the time of Henry VIII.

We continued to be destitute of arithmetics till a few months ago, when a supply came from England, together with a variety of other valuable school-books, through the kindness and liberality of Mr. Fox, who procured and sent them out. But having been obliged to adopt some plan to teach the science of numbers, I resorted to algebra, having a few copies of a work on that subject at hand. It will be perceived, that it was premature to take up that study before arithmetic had been well attended to. But necessity was my apology. For a considerable time, the boys were kept at the solution, upon the black-board, of literal equations, framed for the occasion. Thus they learned to perform the fundamental, and some of the higher operations in algebra, and proceeded to the solution of simple equations containing two, three, and four unknown quantities. Their algebraical knowledge was therefore considerably advanced, before they were furnished with a book. Colburn's Algebra was then given to them, and they have proceeded to about the 40th page of that book, which is pretty closely filled with questions throughout.

In the meantime two of these boys, being able to keep pace with their companions, and still have leisure time upon their hands, took up Playfair's Geometry, studying it an hour a day, while the rest were occupied with their lessons in algebra. Their progress in this, has been such, that they have read and understood the whole of the first four books of Euclid, besides having also reviewed and demonstrated in recitation a considerable portion of them. They have done it by quietly retiring with their books in hand, and studying, with almost no aid from me.

If the question should be asked, How much do they know of grammar? it would be difficult to answer it. They have never read any on the subject, and do not know a single rule of Murray or any other grammarian, in so many and such words as he uses to set forth the the doctrines of the science. But still they have studied grammar, though in quite another way, ever since they began to learn the English language. Indeed they are not likely, nor any other boys so situated, to succeed in acquiring a foreign language without it. If English is unlike Chinese, they must know the reason why, or at least in what the difference consists;—and this is grammar. The general principles of language, or those which may be applied to any and every language, I have endeavored to teach them, and they are therefore able in most cases to resolve a paragraph into its constituent parts, pointing out the number of sentences and propositions, and these again into their elements, showing the office which each word performs, and generally the reason why it is so employed. Otherwise than this, they have no knowledge of grammar, or least very little.

It remains now to be told what the general conduct of the boys has been during the past year, and what evidences there are, that their moral character has been improved by the training the Society has afforded them. This after all is the only satisfactory end of education. The founders of the Morrison Education Society contemplated this end, and desired to accomplish it Hence the second by-law respecting books, which is appended to the constitution they adopted, viz., "The scholars shall be furnished with the Bible, and with the instruction and aids to understand it which are usually afforded in the best schools of Christendom, but the reception of its doctrines is not to be a test for the admission of scholars."

The aim and endeavor of the agent to whom the instruction of their first pupils has been intrusted, in accordance with the spirit of all the public actions of the Society, is to enlighten the mind, to rec-

tify bad habits, to chasten evil tempers, to uproot false principles and establish true ones, to make the subjects of his care, better in their families, their business, and every sphere of life; to exalt what is low in them, and ennoble them in everything; in short, to make them happy and respected, the friends of truth, the benefactors of man, and the servants of God.

The Bible *has* been placed in their hands, and every assistance I could give them to understand it, has been gladly rendered. But in order to *compel* them to accept its doctrines, I must have withheld the book, which, being the great charter of human liberty, denies the right, or power of any man to do so. Nay, the freedom to think, judge and act for one's self, under but one great bond of accountability, is the very lesson we should wish them to learn first; and if I have endeavored to inculcate any, it is this. Being treated as members of the family in all desirable points, we have exercised a parental care of them, and I hesitate not to say that the same number of English or American boys, would have given us far more trouble. The reason is not simply that Chinese boys are different from others, but their confidence in their teachers as their best friends, is now well established, and where that feeling exists, there is always a desire to please.—Last spring, the father of one in the older class came to the house, and told his son that he could not let him remain here any longer, but that he must put him out to service, and make him earn something. His father is a poor miserable man, besotted by the use of opium, and has sold his two daughters into slavery to raise money. The boy ran away to the room of his instructor, Mr. Milne, who was teaching him at that time, and told him, what his father had said, adding, "I cannot go." Mr. Milne, willing to ascertain the sincerity of the boy, and the strength of his attachment to his friends here, coolly replied by saying, "Perhaps it would be well for you to go, for probably you could be a table-boy in some gentleman's house, and so get $2 a month, which is two dollars more than you get here, where only your food is given you;"—or something to that effect. The little fellow looked at him steadily while he made these remarks, as if amazed at the strange language he used, and when he had done, turned hastily about, and bursting into tears, exclaimed in English, "I cannot go. If I go away from this school, I shall be lost." This same lad, and another of his class went home at the last Chinese new-year, as usual, with permission to remain three weeks, but at the end of five days, they returned, saying, that they had no pleasure at home. Another would

not go at all, though he lives near to Macao, until the idolatrous ceremonies of the festival were past, and then he remained only for a single day.

Their attachment to us is also shown in their obedience. There are of course some boyish irregularities among them from time to time, but as a general thing, it is sufficient to express a wish, and it is done. It is true they have a monitor over them who keeps a daily account of behavior in school, but the monitors are all in turn subject the supervision of each other, and the very fact that this supervision is attended to with so much fidelity and promptness is a sufficient testimonial of the general good order that prevails among them. They have learned to pass the Lord's day in quiet while they are under no physical restraint, and have merely to commit to memory some portion of the Sacred Scriptures, and recite it at the close of the day. They are exceedingly fond of western music, and I should have yielded to their repeated solicitations to instruct them in vocal music, had the pressure of other duties been less. When I shall have the happiness to welcome an assistant to China, this branch of education must not be omitted, both because of the habits it inspires, and the softening, elevating influence it exerts upon the minds of the young. As it is, they are now familiar with quite a number of English melodies. There are many other proofs of the good which this Society has conferred upon these interesting lads, but I fear to trespass upon your attention much longer. I would not omit to say, however, that their fondness for general reading has become quite manifest. It is no uncommon thing to find the elder lads, seated in my study, or elsewhere out of school-hours, with some juvenile book in hand, which they had rather read, than join the sports of the junior boys abroad.

By the kindness of Mr. Slade, they have been furnished with a copy of the Canton Register, for some weeks past, and keep it filed in the school-room, proud of their property in a newspaper, and pleased when they can understand it. The gift has awakened in them more than their former interest in the news of the day, especially what relates to their own country. About four months ago, the boys of the school having noticed a remark, that if they did not *speak* English, they could never learn it, unanimously resolved, (both classes,) that Chinese should be laid aside in conversation, and nothing but English used, except to other Chinese persons, and when engaged at their morning recitations with the Chinese teacher. To secure attention to the rule, they laid a fine upon the more advanced pupils,

five times as heavy as upon the rest, for the breach of it, making the monitor of the week the collector of the fine, and directing that the sums should be paid over to me, at the end of each week, and the amount thus raised, be laid out in books, as the nucleus of a school-library. At first the fines were very numerous, and the weekly sums large, but so rare has it become now for any boy to speak in Chinese, that they have dwindled down to almost nothing.

The fact speaks for itself, and is its own encomium, while the effect of this measure on their part, has been to render their acquisition of English much more rapid. It is a happy circumstance in the school that the largest and oldest pupil in it, is the most exemplary in all his conduct. He was not so when he came here, but from being a thievish, deceitful lad, he has become honest and upright. From being like all his countrymen selfish in the extreme, he now exhibits both in words and actions a strong desire to do good to others. From being an idolater, ignorant and superstitious, he refuses to worship any but the true God, and has suffered sore trials already from his heathen friends, trials that I am persuaded would have shaken the resolution of many better fortified by early education than himself. His change of character first began to appear in December of last year, when with a swelling heart and tearful eye, he brought back to me some 26 volumes that he had stolen from Mr. Morrison and myself, although no one had accused him of the theft, nor even suspected him, for the books had not been missed, and would probably have never been called for. This act of self-crimination, the most convincing evidence of a sincere desire to repair the injury he had done to others, was the beginning of a course of life that has been irreproachable without exception to this day, and there is every reason to hope that it will continue to shed light upon the circles in which he shall move hereafter. In short, if the Morrison Education Society should suspend its operations now, it would not have been established in vain, for good has been done that cannot be undone.

I could wish that the friends of education would save me the trouble of being so particular and lengthy in my annual communications to the trustees, by troubling themselves occasionally to visit the school, and inspect it personally. It would stimulate the pupils to greater exertion on their part, and assure those who toil in seclusion to instruct them, that others are interested in their success. I would recommend to the trustees, to consider whether an annual public examination would not further the interests of the Society in

time to come. With this suggestion, I conclude my record of labors for another year, grateful for the continued smiles of a beneficent Providence, and the marks of favor with which it has been crowned.

Your obedient servant,

Macao, Sep. 20th, 1842. S. R. Brown.

Art. IV. *Topography of Shántung: boundaries and situation of the province; its area and population; with its subdivisions, rivers, lakes, mountains, plains, productions, &c.*

From the northernmost point of this province, round to the northwest and west, it is bounded by Chilí; on the southwest, the line of demarkation runs a short distance from Chilí to the Yellow river, separating Shántung from Hónán; on reaching the river, the line runs on it, or rather the river itself becomes the line, until you reach the province of Kiángsú, where, leaving the river, the boundary trends northward for a few miles, and then stretches off, in a winding course, eastward to the sea. Following the coast line, you proceed in a northeasterly direction till you reach the extreme astern point of the province, which forms the promontory of Shán-, ung; thence turning round the point you proceed westward to the place of your departure, in latitude 38° 20′ N., longitude 1° 30′ E. of Peking. From this extreme north a course due south will carry you to the extreme point in that direction, in lat. 34° 31′ N. A line connecting these two extreme points, on the north and south, 3° 49′ distant from each other, will divide the province in two nearly equal parts: the eastern part is in a conical form, with the point of the promontory for its apex; the western part is in the form of a truncated pyramid. A line drawn from east to west, to the extreme points, will extend over nearly eight degrees, say from 1° 15′ W. to 6°45′ E. of Peking.

The area has been computed at 65,184 square miles, or 41,666,560 English acres, which is about the size of the state of Georgia, or of Missoura in the American Union. The population is 28,958,764, which gives an average of 444 to a square mile. By the last census in England, the average population to a square mile in Great Britain is 206, Ireland, Scotland and Wales united equal the area of Shántung.

The province is divided into 12 departments, and 115 districts the names, &c., of which we give in detail.

I. 濟南府 *Tsínán fú;* or the Department of Tsínán, contains sixteen districts.

Its chief city is in lat. 36° 44′ 24″ N., and long. 117° 4′ E. of Greenwich, or 39′ E. of Peking.

1 歷城 Liching.
2 淵川 Tsz'chuen,
3 長清 Chángtsing,
4 齊河 Tsíhó,
5 禹城 Yüching,
6 平原 Pingyuen,
7 陵縣 Ling *hien*,
8 德州 Techau,
9 濟陽 Tsíyáng,
10 章邱 Chángkiú,
11 齊東 Tsítung,
12 鄒平 Tsauping,
13 長山 Chángshán,
14 新城 Sinching,
15 臨邑 Linyi,
16 德平 Teping.

II. 泰安府 *Tái-án fú;* or the Department of Tái-án, contains seven districts.

Its chief city is in lat. 36° 14′ 30″ N., and long. 117° 14′ E. of Greenwich, or 48′ E. of Peking.

1 泰安 Tái-án,
2 萊蕪 Láiwú,
3 新泰 Sintái,
4 肥城 Fíching,
5 東平州 Tungping *chau*,
6 東阿 Tung-ó,
7 平陰 Pingyin.

III. 武定府 *Wúting fú;* or the Department of Wúting, contains ten districts.

Its chief city is in lat. 37° 32′ N. and about 1° 13′ E. of Peking.

1 惠民 Hwuimin,
2 濱州 Pin *chau*,
3 利津 Lítsin,
4 蒲臺 Pútái,
5 青城 Tsingching,
6 商河 Shánghó,
7 樂陵 Lóhling,
8 陽信 Yángsin,
9 海豐 Háifung,
10 霑化 Chenhwá.

IX. 袞州府 *Kwanchau fú;* or the Department of Kwanchau, contains ten districts.

Its chief town is in latitude 35° 41′ 51″ N. long. 116° 58′ E. of Greenwich, or 33′ E. of Peking.

1 滋陽 Tsz'yáng,
2 曲阜 Kiufau,
3 泗水 Sz'shui,
4 鄒縣 Tsau *hien*,
5 滕縣 Tang *hien*,
6 嶧縣 Yi *hien*,
7 汶上 Wanshàng,
8 壽張 Shauchàng,
9 陽穀 Yángku,
10 寧陽 Ningyáng.

V. 沂州府 *I'chau fú*; or the Department of I'chau, contains, seven districts.

Its chief city is about lat. 35° 10′ N., and long. 2° 10′ E. of Peking.

1 蘭山 Lánshán,
2 郯城 Yenching,
3 費縣 Fí *hien*,
4 蒙陰 Mungyin,
5 日照 Yichau,
6 莒州 Küchua,
7 沂水 I'shui.

VI. 曹州府 *Tsáuchau fú*; or the Department of Tsáuchau, contains eleven districts.

Its chief city is in lat 35° 20′ N., longitude 45′ W. of Peking.

1 菏澤 Hótse,
2 鉅野 Küyé,
3 定陶 Tingtáu,
4 城武 Chingwú,
5 單縣 Shen *hien*,
6 曹縣 Tsáu *hien*,
7 濮州 Puchau,
8 范縣 Fán *hien*,
9 觀城 Kwánching,
10 朝城 Cháuching,
11 鄆城 Yunching.

VII. 東昌府 *Tungchàng fú*; or the Department of Tungchàng fú, contains ten districts.

Its chief city is in lat. 36° 32′ 24″ N. long. 116° 17′ 30″ E. of Greenwich, or 18′ 30″ E. of Peking.

1 聊城 Liáuching,
2 茌平 Chíping,
3 博平 Póhping,
4 清平 Tsingping,
5 高唐州 Káutáng *chau*,
6 恩縣 Ngan *hien*,
7 堂邑 Tángyi,
8 館陶 Kwántáu,
9 冠縣 Kwán *hien*,
10 莘縣 Sin *hien*.

VIII. 青州府 *Tsingchau fú*; or the Department of Tsingchau, contains eleven districts.

Its chief city is in lat. 36° 44′ 22″ N. long. 118° 40′ E. of Greenwich, or 2° 15′ E. of Peking.

1 益都 Yitú,
2 臨朐 Linkü,
3 安邱 A'nkiú,
4 諸城 Chúching,
5 博山 Póhshán,
6 樂安 Lóh-án,
7 臨淄 Lintsz',
8 高苑 Káuyuen,
9 博興 Póhhing,
10 壽光 Shaukwáng,
11 昌樂 Chánglóh.

IX. 登州府 *Tangchau fú*; or the Department of Tangchau, contains ten districts.

Its chief city is in lat. 37° 48′ 26″ N., and long. 121° 1′ East of Greenwich, or 4° 36′ E. of Peking.

1 蓬萊 Funglái,
2 福山 Fushán,
3 棲霞 Tsíhiá,
4 海陽 Háiyáng,
5 寧海州 Ninghái *chau*,
6 文登 Wántang,
7 榮成 Yingching,
8 萊陽 Láiyáng,
9 招遠 Cháuyuen,
10 黃縣 Hwáng *hien*.

X. 萊州府 *Láichau fú*; or the Department of Láichau, contains seven districts.

Its chief city is in lat. 37° 9′ 36″ N., long. 120° 10′ 10″ East of Greenwich, or 3° 45′ 10″ E of Peking.

1 掖縣 Yi *hien*,
2 卽墨 Tsimi,
3 平度州 Pingtú *chau*,
4 膠州 Kiáuchau,
5 高密 Káumi,
6 昌邑 Chángyi,
7 濰縣 Hwui *hien*.

XI. 濟寧州 *Tsíning chau*; or the Department of Tsíning, contains three districts.

Its chief city is in lat. 35° 33′ N., long. 116° 41′ 30″ E. of Greenwich, or 16′ 30″ E. of Peking.

1 金鄉 Kinhiáng,
2 嘉祥 Kiátsiáng,
3 魚臺 Yütái.

XII. 臨清州 *Lintsing chau;* or the Department of Lintsing, contains also three districts.

Its chief town is situated in lat. 36° 55′ N., and about 45′ East of Peking.

1 夏津 Hiátsin,
2 武城 Wúching,
3 邱縣 Kiú *hien.*

Shántung is well watered, nearly its whole surface being intersected by rivers not far distant from each other. Some of these, as the *Tátsing hó*, which is the largest in the province, and the *Yú hó*, a branch of the Pei hò, rising in the southwestern part, run quite across it, emptying into the gulf of Chilí, and intersecting the Canal in their courses. Most of the rivers, however, are short, having their sources on those ridges which extend nearly through the whole length of the province, from east to west. The Grand Canal commences at Lintsing chau; from this point north to Tientsin, the communication is along the channel of a branch of the Pei ho. From this town its course is southeasterly to the province of Kiángsú, intersecting two or three lakes or marshes. According to native maps, the bays and harbors are numerous along the whole coast, which, except at one or two points, is almost entirely unknown to foreigners.

The northern and western parts of Shántung, bordering on Chilí and Hónán, and also the southern frontiers, bordering on Kiángsú, are low grounds, with only here and there a few hills and knolls. The chain of ridges, sometimes rising into high mountains, having their highest summits about midway between the northern and southern borders of the province, give a pleasing diversity to its surface and climate. From the main chain many small ridges and spurs branch off, some northward, others southward, towards the sea.

Speaking of the appearance of the country when passing from Chilí into Shántung, Davis says, "The low flat country through which we had hitherto journeyed all the way from Peking, at this autumnal season, had proved very unhealthy to many of our number, and I myself was at last laid up in all the luxury of a severe tertian. The country still continued its uniformly flat appearance, but we were soon to perceive an alteration at the point where the Cháh-hó, 'the river of flood-gates,'—that is, the Canal, commences its course through a region where the inequalities of surface render those artificial aids necessary." He also observes, "Everything appeared to wear a more prosperous and wealthy aspect as we advanced into the

province of Shántung, and upon the whole a marked improvement took place generally as we proceeded southward."

I. *The department of Tsínán* is bounded on the north by Chilí; on the northeast by the department of Wúting; on the east, by that of Tsingchau; on the south, by Tái-án; on the west, by Tungcháng and Lintsing. This city, the capital of the department, stands on the southern side of the Great Clear river (Tátsing hó), the largest of those streams which intersect the canal. It is a populous and rich city; and by means of the river, carries on an extensive commerce. The soil is fertile, and produces grain and fruits in abundance. Silk of an excellent quality is manufactured, and commands a high price. The lakes and rivers are well stored with fish.

II. *The department of Tái-án* is situated directly south from Tsínán. Its chief city stands on a hilly country, and near a river which flows southward and westward, in a direction the opposite to that of the Great Clear river.

III. *The department of Wúting* stands between Tsínán and the sea, forming the most northerly portion of the province. It is one broad plain—like that of Tientsin—and is traversed by the Great Clear river.

IV. *The department of Yenchau* stretches from Tái-án and Tungcháng on the north to Kiángsú on the south, having the departments of Tsáuchau and Tsíning on the west, and that of Í on the east. Its surface is very much diversified; its eastern parts are hilly; while the western and southern, through which the Canal flows, are low and marshy.

V. *The department of Í* lies eastward from that last described, having Tái-án and Tsingchau on the north; the sea on the east; and Kiángsú on the south. Among the hills and mountains on the north, several small rivers rise, some flowing eastward into the sea, and others southward to the Yellow river.

VI. *The department of Tsáuchau* forms the southwestern portion of the province, having Hónán on the south; Chilí on the west; and the department of Tungcháng, Yenchau, and Tsínán, on the north, northeast, and east. A dozen or more rivers run across the department from west to east, the southernmost of which is the Yellow river.

VII. *The department of Tungcháng* is bounded by Lintsing on the north; by Tsínán and Tái-án on the east, by Yenchau and Tsáuchau on the south; and by the province of Chilí on the west. Its features are like those of the departments on the east of it. Davis

says concerning the capital city, "it appeared to be well built, extensive and populous, with high walls within the suburbs," along which the boats were tracked for two miles. The country in its vicinage is flat.

VIII. *The department of Tsingchau* lies eastward from Tsínán and Tái-án, having Wúting on the north, the sea on the northeast, Láichau on the east, sea again on the southeast, and the department of Í on the south. Its greatest length is from northwest to southeast, stretching quite across the promontory.

IX. *The department of Tangchau* includes the whole extremity of the promontory, bounded by the sea excepting on the west where it borders on the department of Láichau. Though very mountainous, it is nevertheless well watered. The islands along the coast here are numerous.

X. *The department of Láichau* is situated between those of Tangchau on the east, and Tsingchau on the west, and stretches from the sea to the sea on the north and south. On the south is a deep bay or gulf, which with the rivers on the north opens a water communication from one side of the promontory to the other. Not far from the head of the bay is a large lake.

XI. *Tsining chau*, or the department of Tsíning, is of a triangular shape, having Kiángsú on one side, and the departments of Yenchau and Tsíuchau on the other sides. It is low and marshy, covered with lakes and rivers and canals. The canal runs near the capital, of which Davis says, "In the afternoon we reached the neighborhood of Tsíning chau, a town of considerable dimensions. As we did not proceed on our way until late on the morning of the 29th, an opportunity was afforded for surveying its suburbs, whose appearance surpassed what we had yet seen in that way. The canal seems to render this an opulent and flourishing place, to judge by the gilded and carved shops, temples, and public offices, along the eastern banks. Soon after quitting the neighborhood of the town, we for the first time saw two boatsful of the fishing birds, but nothing would induce the fellows in the boats to come nearer for close inspection; we had abundant opportunities, however, of observing them afterwards. The canal in this part was a little raised above the level of the extensive marshes on each side, which were mostly under water.

"On the 30th the swamps increased rapidly, until the whole country, as far as the eye could reach, displayed the effects of a most extensive recent inundation. The waters were on a level with those

of the canal, and there was no need of dams, which were themselves nearly under water; and we occasionally observed sluices at the sides of the canal for discharging the superfluity. Clumps of large trees, cottages, and towers, were to be seen on all sides half under water, and deserted by the inhabitants. The number of these towers led to the inference that they were provided as places of refuge in case of inundation, which must here be very frequent. Wretched villages occurred frequently on the right-hand bank, along which the tracking path was in some places so completely undermined with water, as to give way at every step. Hurdles of reeds were often laid down to afford a passage to the feet."

XII. *The department of Lintsing* has Chilí on the north and west, and the departments of Tsínán and Tungchàng on the east and south. Davis observes in his Sketches, "It was not until the 22d of September that we reached Lintsing chau, where the canal commences. About noon on that day we passed a pagoda of nine stories (páutáh) in a perfect state of repair; the first that I had ever seen in actual occupation. The ground plan was octagonal, and round each story was inscribed in large charaeters *O-mí-to-fu* (Amida Budha), being the constant invocation of the Budhist priests. Several of our party went on shore to inspect it. Like all such edifices, it was erected in honor of the relics of Fu, the worship of relics being a part of their idolatry; and the date of the pagoda was since the completion of the Grand canal. Its good condition was therefore probably owing to imperial or public endowment. A winding stair of nearly two hundred steps conducted to the top, the height of which was estimated to be something under one hundred and fifty feet. The basement we observed to be excellently built of a sort of granite, and all the rest of a glazed brick, beautifully joined and cemented. Only two idols of the Budhist sect were discovered in it; one of these occupied a niche in the lowest, and the other in the highest story. From the top of the pagoda a very extensive and beautiful view was obtained of the surrounding country, including the city of Lintsing chau at its feet, full of gardens and cultivated grounds interspersed with buildings." Sketches, vol. I., page 212.

In addition to the preceding list of departments and districts, we add a few paragraphs from the Sketches of Mr. Davis, containing some notices of the canal on which the embassy passed through this province. "Early on the 23d September we entered the Canal through two stone piers, and between very high banks. The mounds of earth in the immediate vicinity were evidently for the purpose of

effecting repairs, which, to judge from the vestiges of inundation on either side, could not be infrequent. The canal joins the Yú hó, which we had just quitted, on its right or eastern bank, as that river flows towards the Pei ho. One of the most striking features of the canal is the comparative clearness of its water, when contrasted with that of the two rivers on which we had hitherto traveled; a circumstance reasonably attributable to the depositions occasioned by the greater stillness of its contents.

"Whatever the course of the canal might become hereafter, it was, at this commencing point, evidently in the bed of a natural river, as might be perceived from its winding course, and the irregularity, and inartificial appearance of its banks. The stone abutments and flood-gates are for the purpose of regulating its waters, which at present were in excess, and flowing out of it. As Lintsing chau, where the canal commences, is just under the thirty-seventh parallel of latitude, and Hángchau fú, where it terminates, is nearly in 30°, the direct distance is about five hundred English miles, without allowing for windings. It is the channel not only of subsistence, but of all kinds of tribute to Peking, in a country where so large a portion of the revenue is paid in kind. We observed, on the first day of our voyage on its waters, a large junk decorated with a yellow umbrella, and, on inquiring, found that it had the honor of bearing the 'dragon-robes,' as the emperor's garments are designated. These are forwarded annually, and are the peculiar tribute of the silk districts. As we proceeded on the canal, the stone flood-gates or sluices occurred at the rate of three or four a-day, sometimes oftener, according as the inequalities in the surface of the country rendered them necessary." Vol. I., page 245.

"As we advanced, the canal in some parts became narrower, and the banks had rather more of an artificial appearance than where we first entered it, being occasionally pretty high; but still the winding course led to the inference, that as yet the canal was for the most part only a natural river, modified and regulated by sluices and embankments. The distance between the stone-piers in some of the flood-gates was apparently so narrow as only just to admit of the passage of our largest boats. The contrivance for arresting the course of the water through them was extremely simple. Stout boards, with ropes fastened to each end, were let down edgewise over each other through grooves in the stone-piers. A number of soldiers and workmen always attended at the sluices, and the danger to the boats in passing was diminished by coils of rope being hung down at the

sides to break the force of blows. The slowness of our progress, which for the last week averaged only twenty miles a day, gave us abundant leisure to observe the country. Its appearance continued to improve, with diversified surface and clumps of trees amidst the cultivation. The cotton shrub, tobacco, hemp, and various grains, as wheat and sesamum, appeared to be the things chiefly grown. Indeed the great quantity of cotton which we saw during our journey, seemed to prove that the importations from India must form a very inconsiderable portion of the consumption of this vast empire, in which the whole of the inferior orders are universally clothed in cotton garments." Vol. I., page 219.

"We now began to make better progress on the canal than we had hitherto done. The stream, though against us, was not strong, except near the sluices, where it was confined. As the month of September drew to a close, the weather became cloudy and cold to a remarkable degree, considering our latitude. A strong northerly wind and rain brought the thermometer in our boats down to sixty degrees in the morning. In the afternoon we stopped at a place called Káiho chin. The last word signifies a military station, or 'corps de garde,' and the first two syllables imply 'the opening or commencement of the river,' which led to the inference that this must have been the point from whence the canal was begun; an opinion rendered still more probable by our vicinity to the highest point, whence the current runs down north and south in opposite directions. At Káiho chin a large party of us went on shore, and took a long walk through the adjoining village. The great stone rollers used by the Chinese for pressing the grain from the husk, or for leveling the newly-ploughed ground, appeared to be of black marble with white veins; but the stone of which the piers are constructed had a siliceous appearance, and broke like flint. The neighboring hills must no doubt supply an abundance of stone. A famous mountain of Shántung is called by the Chinese Táishán, and is probably the highest of the range.

"On the 28th we arrived at the influx of the Yun hó, where the stream turned in our favor, and flowed to the southward, being the highest point of the canal, and a place of some note. The Yun hó flows into the canal on its eastern side nearly at right angles, and a part of it going to the north, the other part runs southward; while a strong facing of stone on the western bank of the canal sustains the force of the influx. This seems to have been the work of Sunglí who lived under the first emperor of the Ming dynasty, at the end

of the 14th century. In his time a part of the canal in Shántung province became so impassable, that the coasting passage by sea began to be most used. This was the very thing that the canal had been intended to prevent; Sung accordingly adopted the plan of an old man, named Píying, a resident in that part of the country, to concentrate the waters of the Yun hó and neighboring streams, and bring them down upon the canal as they are at present. History states that Sung employed 'three hundred thousand' men to carry the plan into operation, and that the work was completed in two hundred days. On both sides of us, nearly level with the canal, were extensive swamps with a shallow covering of water, which the Chinose dignify with the name of *hú*, 'lakes,' and which they plant extensively with the Nelumbium, useful for its roots and seeds. These were occasionally separated from us by very narrow banks, along which the trackers walked, and the width of the canal sometimes did not exceed five-and-twenty yards." Vol. I., page 251.

"On reaching the part of the canal which skirts or passes through a lake called Túshán hú, the left bank was entirely submerged, and the canal confounded with the lake. All within range of the eye was swamp, and coldness, and desolation—in fact a vast inland sea, as many of the large boats at a distance were hull down, or invisible except the masts. We were here at no great distance from Kiufau hien, the birth-place of the sage Confucius, lying on our left, to whose honor we saw a temple erected, with a school or college for students, shortly before we reached the lake just mentioned. A chain of mountains was visible at a considerable distance on the southeast. The swamps on the following day were kept out of sight by some very decent villages on the high banks, which, from perpetual accumulation, assumed in some places the aspect of hills. After breakfast I walked for about an hour and a half with lord Amherst, and came to that point of the canal where it is crossed at right angles by a river, which is therefore called Shitsz' hó, or 'Cross river,' styled in Barrow's maps 'the Four rivers,' where the course is cut through a low hill to the depth of thirty feet. We soon afterwards came again in sight of the dreary marshes, continuing to infest our course as far as Yellow river." Vol. I., page 258.

"A part of our journey on the first of October lay along a portion of the canal where the banks particularly to the right, were elaborately and strongly faced with stone; a precaution which seemed to imply a greater than ordinary danger from inundations. In fact the lakes, or rather floods, seemed to extend at present nearly to the

feet of the mountains which lay at a distance on our left. We were now approaching that part of China which is exposed to the disastrous overflowings of the Yellow river; perpetual sources of wasteful expenditure to the government, and of peril and calamity to the people. So incurable, indeed, have been the destructive sallies of this great stream, and so useless is it (from its violence) for the purpose of internal intercourse, that it well deserves the name of China's Sorrow. The European trade at Canton has been heavily taxed for it. We observed the repairs of the banks diligently proceeding under the superintendence of the proper officer. For this purpose they use the natural soil in combination with the thick reedy stalks of the káu-liáng, or gigantic millet, of which the harvest had not long since been completed. This appears to be the mode in which the Yellow river is checked and confined throughout its boundaries in this part of China. The Weicháng hú, or lake through which the canal might be said to run, when we passed on the second, mingled its waters with our stream, the piers being nearly submerged; and we were carried along with such rapidity, that the only thing required was to guide and check our barges. This was done by taking ashore a small anchor from each boat, with which a man ran along the bank, and occasionally brought up the vessel's head by striking the fluke of the anchor in the ground, while we floated down stern foremost." Vol. I., page 260.

Confucius was born in Shántung, in the department of Yenchau, in the district of *Kiufau*—"an unparalleled honor."

"Confucius! Confucius! How great is Confucius!
"Before Confucius there never was a Confucius!
"Since Confucius there never has been a Confucius!
"Confucius! Confucius! How great is Confucius!"

Foreigners in modern times have seen but little of this province. Messrs. Medhurst and Stevens, in the American brig Huron, visited one or two of the places on the each side of the promontory. See vol. IV. pp. 308–335. Macartney and Amherst's embassies both passed down the Canal, on their return from the northern capital, visiting the cities of Lintsing, Tungcháng, &c.

ART. V. *Journal of Occurrences: letter from Niú Kien to sir Henry Pottinger; feelings of the Chinese commissioners; memorial to the emperor relating to the treaty; particulars regarding the negotiations and signing of the treaty; proclamation from the authorities at Canton; U. S. A. ships of war.*

THE pleasing and unexpected intelligence of a treaty of peace being concluded between the English and Chinese plenipotentiaries at Nanking, which was contained in the last number, will, we are sure, be received with the same lively emotions by all those in England, America, and elsewhere in western lands, who have been watching the progress of the contest. We have been able to collect a few more particulars relating to this momentous event—the importance of which cannot be fully known till passing years have developed the benefits of the freer intercourse now about to commence. Would that it might always and for ever be conducted according to the royal law of doing to others as we would that they should do to us! We insert a letter from his excellency Niú Kien to his excellency sir Henry Pottinger, which seems to have been called forth by the latter's proclamation to the Chinese people, as given on page 510. The translation is borrowed from the Canton Register of Oct. 14th.

A letter from Niú Kien, the governor of the Two Kiáng provinces, dated July 27th, conveyed by the deputies Chin and Lin to Chinkiáng, to be delivered to the English nation's public embassador. Concerning battles and strife, which are occasioned by our being separated and misunderstanding each other, I write purposely, with perfect sincerity, a perspicuous proclamation, by which we may understand the principles of reason, and our true and sincere feelings and intentions. It is generally known, that men, being influenced by the elements of heaven and earth, by which they live, it is not necessary to discuss, whether the Chinese and the foreigners are not restrained by the two words—reason and human feelings. On the vast breadth of the four seas, every kingdom has its prince, every nation its (own) people; custom-houses, where goods are inspected; and the boundaries are divided by known limits. And neither the one nor the other are allowed to intrude and usurp (what is not their own): this is agreeable to reason. Although the productions of the central and flowery empire are many and abundant, still it is cut off and separated by a great distance from (other nations.) It also possesses many excellent, rare, and extraordinary commodities; and with some nations there is a trade, with others, none; but in commerce, fair dealing and equity must be observed, in order to connect each other together by good understanding and harmony—so consonant to human feelings and reason. In the present dynasty, this sunny and flowery region is tranquilly ruled; and we have swayed for ages over ten thousand *lí*, and (our dominion) extends to Corea, the land of the farthest east. Your honorable country is situated in the ocean, on the limits of the extreme west: and the distance between us is immense. The emperors of our dynasty have always equally regarded natives and strangers (English), and we have been united by a friendly commercial intercourse for two hundred years.

Now the high and supreme ruler (the emperor) is thoroughly learned in all civil and military matters; and in the management of all affairs, he reverently respects, like his ancestors, the laws of heaven; how, then at this time, are our old relations so suddenly changed—so as to be the cause of a national quarrel? It arose, most assuredly from the spreading opium poison. Opium is neither pulse nor grain, and yet multitudes of our Chinese subjects consume it, wasting their property, and destroying their lives: and the calamities arising therefrom are

unutterable! How is it possible for us to refrain from forbidding our people to use it? But men are born, like good grain and noxious weeds, some good and some bad. Our bad subjects buy and use the opium, and your honorable country has bad people who traffic in and sell it. In the beginning, your honorable country did not force the sale nor the consumption, and the prohibition of trade with the opium in the beginning, was not the original intention of the cherishing kindness of the emperor toward foreigners. If it is not so,—at the time when your honorable nation's former public envoy went to Tientsin, to state his defense and represent his complaints, how, when, immediately the imperial will was sent down, did he repair to Canton, and there await the examination and management (of the matter); and further, before Tinghái had been received back, orders were given to the army guarding the coast, not to open their fire on the English ships: thus, our emperor's virtue is produced by heavenly love: he knows no difference between natives and foreigners. The people of your honorable nation have all seen and heard of this (truth).

When they arrived at Canton, to examine into the cause of the dispute, and end it, I had not arrived in the provinces of Fukien and Canton, and was unable, therefore, to become fully acquainted with the matter; and from then until now the affairs of Chekiáng have been the subjects of discussion. Since we lost Chinhái and Ningpo, in the 3d moon of this year, the emperor has conferred on Ilípú the rank of chungtáng—a principal minister of state, and the button of the fourth rank, and also ordered him to receive the seals of acting adjutant-general of the district of Tsopú. Can you suppose, that if Ilípú had committed an offense in being too timid, he would now be quickly promoted to high official employment? When I was a petty, inferior officer, I was unable to look up and intimately understand (the emperor's intentions); but such intentions must have dwelt in the beneficent heart of the emperor. From the 4th moon until now, the soldiers of your honorable nation have entered the district of Tsopú, ruined our city of Wúsung, and killed our commander-in-chief; and you have also attacked and taken by storm, the city of Chinkiáng; and when the people of the province of Kiángsú heard of it, what else could they do than assemble their lusty youths to protect their families, while it was my duty to guard the frontiers, to face difficulties and firmly maintain Nanking, devoting myself to death as a return for my country's favors.

When the (chehien) magistrate of Íching district had seen the proclamation, he copied and sent it to me. The contents of the honorable embassador and great minister's published proclamation announce an application for justice, and from which, when read and fully understood, the natural purposes and sentiments of the two nations will be known. In the beginning, there was not any cause of interruption to our good understanding; but if we repel each other from mere appearances and circumstances the more will we recede from each other; a state of uncompromising hostility will ensue. If there be any real cause of complaint against China, referring to human feelings and reason, if there be the least incongruity, there is no hindrance that you should not substantiate the facts, and make a true statement, when the right or the wrong will be evident; or perhaps, it would be better that the noble embassador should draw up a statement, and send it, through me, to the emperor; or clearly narrate and explain all the circumstances to me, in a public statement, and I will report them in a dispatch to the emperor; both ways are feasible—you may please yourself: and when we mutually understand each other's minds, all trifling difference and cause of dislike will cease; and then affairs can be perfected and mutual friendship will long last; if not, then must the troops again join in strife, and the business of each day will be battles. Although our central nation has enjoyed peace for a long time, and we are not prepared for attacking and fighting, which has led to this accumulation of insult and disgrace, yet you also must have lost many of the officers and soldiers of your honorable country; and who is he that has neither father, mother, wife, nor son, distant from this country several tens of thousands of *li*? Carrying on this strife will cause enmities, hatred and calamities; and when will an end be to this state of things, which must be highly offensive to supreme heaven's benevolence—which loves that men should live and not die fighting? Heaven detests

the self-sufficient and audacious, but heaps blessings on the obedient and humble. Those who rebel against human feelings, providence protects them not. Our central nation has, for successive ages, guarded against arrogance and self-sufficiency, and we have held fast by humility, through good report and bad report, for profit or loss, for good or for evil, waiting upon the will of heaven. Your honorable country has the most profound reverence for providence, and the greatest respect for the truth. I have now offered my most private thoughts before heaven, and they are evident as seen in a mirror. As we are both inclined to be friends, and to put away hatred, cease from war, and give repose to the people; and hereafter, your honorable nation will enjoy profit inexhaustible.

To establish his merit, by exertions of zeal, ability and fidelity, with his native country, is the task of the honorable public embassador; will he not, then, act a great and splendid part, illustrious and eminent as he is!—If the two armies again join battle, on both sides there will be killed and wounded. Each party should be faithful to its sovereign; and there are not sufficient causes for anger. Further, China did not first put her army in motion; but because your honorable country attacked us, we were obliged to defend ourselves. Your honorable country's troops coming from afar, you must necessarily be involved in great expense; and the necessary expenditure for the defense of our central empire will be fivefold. I am a civil officer, unaccustomed to military affairs. I look up, with humble gratitude, to the emperor, who has appointed me to the important duty of guarding the maritime boundaries; and I dare not but exert my utmost strength both of body and mind, in return and recompense for the favor of my prince. And seeing the people fleeing from their habitations, and native banditti everywhere plundering, my head sickens and my heart is deeply pained. I consider that all my life, I have not done the least praiseworthy action; but I am true and guileless; and I can swear before the sky and its sun, and announce it to the demons and gods, that I am perfectly sincere in the sentiments I have written, and order to be delivered to the public embassador by the two deputies; and I beg that he will adjust all matters, according to heavenly principles and human feelings: with speed decide on his great measures, choosing that which is good, and following it out.—If I have uttered one insincere word, may I be punished both by gods and men. A lucid communication.

When the British forces, moving on from Chinkiáng, took up their position before Nanking, the high officers saw at once that continued resistance must prove ruinous to the empire. On the 11th of August, the British commanders-in-chief made a reconnoisance, and, it is supposed, determined on the plan of attack. The next day a deputation came from the commissioners to know the plenipotentiary's demands, and returned with them the same evening, the preparations for attack proceeded in the meanwhile, and the "red flags" were kept flying. The next day the 13th, they sent up their memorial, stating the dangerous position of their affairs, and begging the emperor to grant the demands of the plenipotentiary. The attack was suspended, and the arrangements for a treaty went on, till at length the high contracting powers were brought together. The translation of this memorial we borrow from the Canton Register of Oct. 7th. It has no date in that paper.

The imperial commissioner and great minister, Kíying, the acting adjutant-general of Tsopú, I'lípú, and the governor of the two Kiáng provinces, Niú Kien, take the articles of peace which have been decided upon with the English nation, and send up a duly prepared report of all circumstances.

1st. The said barbarians begged that we should give them twenty-one millions of dollars. On examination it is found that the said barbarians originally wanted to extort thirty millions of dollars; but Chángí and his colleagues, argued the point strongly again and a third time, and at length the sum was fixed at 21 millions of dollars. They said, that 6 millions was the price of the opium, 3 millions

for the hong-merchants' debts, and 12 millions for the expenses of the army. The shíwei (an officer of the emperor's body-guard,) Chánghí, and his colleagues repeated that the price of the opium, 6 million of dollars, had already been paid by the city of Canton; how could payment be extorted a second time? And the debts of the hong-merchants should be liquidated by themselves; how could the officers of government be called upon to pay them? As to the necessary expenses of the army, why should China be called upon to pay them?—and these matters were discussed again and again. The said barbarians exclaimed, that opium was not produced in England; but that it was all sent forth from a neighboring country. That upwards of 20,000 chests had been destroyed, and it required no small sum to pay for them; the six millions that had been paid, did not amount to half of the prime cost; and therefore the deficiency must now be supplied. As to the hong-merchants' debts, the hong-merchants, originally, should have discharged them; but as they delayed the payment for a long time, the accumulation amounted to a vast sum; on that account, therefore, they required 3 million of dollars, which did not amount to more than a tenth part of the original claims; and they particularly requested that a dispatch should be sent to Canton, directing that a clear inquiry should be made into all the hong-merchants' debts; and to limit a time for their recovery; but if they (the hong-merchants) had no funds forthcoming, that it will be necessary to require the government to pay the debts. As to the item of expenses of the army; as peace has already been made, the soldiers and sailors should be rewarded, before they are sent home; as to the amount of those necessary expenses if it is not decided to pay, you must say nothing more to us about the retirement or not, of the army and fleet; but if hostilities do not cease, we apprehend that the expenditure of China, in future, will not stop at 12 million of dollars. Further, the men of war have already taken Kingkau, and have blockaded the passage; and if we are soon enabled to order them to retire, the advantages to China will be very great indeed! and so forth. The said shíwei and his colleagues, again authoritatively questioned as to the difficulties; but the said barbarian only stared at him indignantly; the shíwei was not listened to. I, your servant, have examined and found what are the unwarrantable demands of the said barbarians, which they so importunately urge; and they are deserving of the utmost hatred. But considering that they have already attacked and laid in ruins Kingkau; and it is proved that not only the rivers and Chinkiáng, will be difficult to recover speedily, but I am apprehensive we shall be blocked up, both on the north and south; which will be the heaviest calamity. The ships that formerly blocked the entrances were far different from these in the Yángtsz' kiáng, and great expense is unavoidable; as yet, our reputation is not lost. As to the extorted 21 million of dollars, they are to be reckoned at 7 mace each of sycee silver, which will amount to upwards of taels 14,700,000; the hong debts are $3,000,000, weighing taels 2,100,000; which must be recovered from the hong-merchants of Canton, when a clear examination has been made. There still remains taels 12,600,000. This year, the first payment of $6,000,000 has been made, equal to taels 4,200,000. Now one million has already been carried to the account of the people and merchants of Kiángsú; which the officers must pay in the first instance. And in time, money may be looked for from the purchase of honors—buttons and peacock's feathers. The remainder is to be cleared off in three years, not requiring three million of taels for each year. Moreover, the duties that the said nation will pay should be taken into account, which will help the expenditure of the imperial family, and disturbances will be prevented. Comparing one year's expenses of the army with the sum paid to the English, it is as three to ten; and there is only the name of fighting, without the hope of victory; it is better to adopt plans in accordance with circumstances, and put an everlasting stop to war. The 4,200,000 taels, the first payment made of this year, has been collected from the funds of the treasurers and salt-commissioners of the three provinces of Chekiáng, Kiángsú, and Gánhwui; which will be repaid hereafter by the duties on the merchants and people. We wait to receive the imperial will, that we may send post-haste orders to the treasurers and salt commissioners, to be respectfully obeyed.

2d. The said barbarians begged that Hongkong might be conferred on them as a place of residence; they also requested to be allowed to trade at Kwángchau,

Fuhchau, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghái. The shíwei and his colleagues—as the barbarians had already built houses at Hongkong, and yet could beg for favor,—granted that they might dwell there. With reference to Kwángchau and the other four places, they must be considered too many. As to the regulations of the trade as well as the duties, they should early be consulted and decided upon. When clear and explicit questions were asked, it is authenticated, that the said barbarians answered,—"We consider Hongkong as our dwelling-place, and we must have Kwángchau, and the others, in all five places, as ports of trade; but if it cannot be allowed, then neither Amoy, Ningpo, Chinhái, Tinghái, Topú, Páushán, nor Chinkiáng, will be delivered up, neither will our forces retire. And as we want to trade at all those, it is absolutely necessary that resident consuls should be appointed to superintend affairs; to restrain the barbarians (English), and prevent disturbances. The duties shall be paid according to the regulations of China; and when the duties are settled, there shall be no delay in the payment. Further, when we traded at Canton, the whole trade was in the hands of the hong-merchants, and we were exposed to their extortions, and the injuries we suffered were not small. Hereafter, we desire to choose our own merchants, that trade may be conducted equitably; and the entire duties are to be paid through the consuls to the hoppo, and not to pass through the hands of the hong-merchants, in order that their extortions may be prevented;" and so forth. The said shíwei again represented that from the five places, Kwángchau, &c., some should be deducted; but the said barbarian obstinately refused. I, your servant, have examined and found, that with reference to the said foreigners dwelling on Hongkong, and going to trade in the provinces of Fukien and Chekiáng, the imperial will has already been received, granting the desired permission. As to what they have requested about trading at the five places named, although the comparison is great; yet as they have taken and kept possession of Amoy, and other places, which are not yet given up; and as they still hold Hongkong, Kúlángsú, Paushán, and have not retired, it will be a difficult matter to get them back. If we again prepare our armies to maintain those places, it will be difficult to engage with them on the waters. Though near each other, we have been idle for many days; and as to those places which they retain possession of, will it not be best to allow them to return to us our territory, and grant them trade, since they are willing respectfully to pay the duties? Just now, they are sensible of their errors, and are as obedient as if driven by the wind, and when again united in mutual friendship, benevolence and truth, all things will go on well. And since they will guard their own market, and surround and protect the sea boundaries, there will be no necessity for recourse to our interference, which will be to the advantage of our country. We request the imperial will may be sent down to the governors and lieut.-governors of each of the three provinces, to examine clearly into the duties and trading regulations of the controler of maritime customs in the province of Canton; and consult about the management of affairs, and fix them on a secure basis.

3d. That which the said barbarians have requested with reference to the officers of China,—to have ceremonial intercourse upon an equality; and the barbarians who have been made captives, and the Chinese traitors who have been seduced into the service, &c., of the English, the release of all these they most earnestly solicit. I, your servant, have examined and found, that with reference to equal official intercourse, it may be unreservedly granted: and as the affairs with the foreigners are finished and the war ended, the prisoners may also be released; by which harmony and good understanding will be strengthened; for a state of peace will bring repose and gladness, and overthrow factious parties; these matters may be allow to proceed; and I have left them to the shíwei, without discussing them.

Particulars of negotiations. On the day appointed by sir Henry Pottinger, for his first meeting with H. I. M.'s high officer Kíying and others, on board the Cornwallis, the Chinese made their appearance soon after 10 o'clock in six boats, ornamented with flags. On approaching the steamer Medusa, which was sent out to meet and receive them, they went on board and were seated, while their atten-

dants filled up every corner of the little vessel. They were plainly dressed, wearing only their buttons and peacock feathers. Some of their attendants were habited in highly elegant dresses. It is said that imperial commissioners, being sent only on important business, are always expected to proceed in haste and in a plain costume. From the Medusa the party passed to the quarter-deck of the Cornwallis, where were assembled a great number of military and naval officers, all in full uniforms, forming a striking contrast with the dresses of the Chinese. The high commissioners were received by the plenipotentiary, admiral, and general, and conducted into the after cabin, where tiffin was prepared. This meeting was merely one of ceremony. After tiffin the Chinese were shown round the ship, and then took leave, much pleased with their reception, having been on board about two hours.

This visit was to have been returned in two days, but at daylight on that morning the rain descended in torrents, and not abating as the day advanced, sir Henry determined not to go out. The Chinese officers set off to come to the meeting, but the rain, combined with Ílipú's ill health, constrained them to return, and the meeting was deferred for two days longer. The next day appointed being fair, the meeting was held at a temple, just outside the walls. Long before the hour of meeting, the Chinese were on the spot. It was past ten, however, when their guests arrived, and, were received with a salute of three guns. They passed through several lines of Chinese troops, sir Henry and the general and admiral proceeding first, with escort, music, &c., &c. As they approached the place of meeting, Kiying, Ílipú, and Niú Kien, advanced, and received them with great courtesy. Being seated, tea, sweetmeats, &c., followed, with Chinese music. The visit lasted about an hour, and on parting the national anthem of England was played.

On the 26th of August, three days before the signing of the treaty within the city, at about 10 o'clock, sir Henry and his suite proceeded in boats up the canal, while an escort of horse artillery advanced about four miles close under the walls (along all parts of which soldiers were posted) to the place where the plenipotentiary was to land. There his excellency was received by a brigadier and two colonels; and both he and his suite being mounted, they all rode together to the gate—where the provincial secretary to government, and the two principal secretaries of Ílipú, received him: and thus about twenty-one Englishmen, with a dozen black followers, rode,—amid some twenty or thirty Chinese (red, blue, white, and gilt buttons) with hosts of followers,—for a mile and a half, into the great city of Nánking, the ancient, but now sadly ruinous, though yet populous, capital. Thousands of people, all perfectly quiet, eagerly gazed at the company as it passed along to a college hall, fitted up for the occasion. There the two imperial commissioners, Kiying, and Ílipú, and the governor-general Niú Kien, robed and capped, received sir Henry, and ushered the wholy party into a room, very neatly furnished. A semicircle of chairs, covered with embroidered silk-cush-

ions and hangings, had been arranged. There H. B. M.'s plenipotentiary sat down in the chief seat, with Kíying on his left, and Ílípú on his right. Others followed in their order. Refreshments of food and wine were first introduced, and conversation on sundry matters of business followed; and after three or four hours' stay, the party retired quietly as it came. This was a great day. How unlike the 26th of August, 1839, when Lin expelled the English from Macao! On the 26th of August, 1840, the British plenipotentiaries returned to the mouth of the Pei ho, to seek an interwiew with Kíshen. In 1841, August 26th, the British forces expelled the Chinese from the batteries of Amoy. And on the same day, 1842, they win the three years' game, and enter in triumph the old capital of the empire, Lin and Kíshen both being in exile.

On the 29th, the treaty was formally signed, the commissioners having received the imperial directions so to do. "It was expected," says an eye-witness of the scene, "that Ílípú would not attend, as he was very sick. Their excellencies Kíying and Niú Kien arrived without him, and were conducted into the after cabin, where a grand tiffin was laid out, &c. After they had been seated about half an hour, Ílípú made his appearance in his own boat, and was obliged to be carried up the side of the ship in a chair. Their excellencies sir Henry, the admiral, and general, went out and met him, and supported him into the cabin (for he could not walk by himself), and laid him on a couch, and they forthwith set to work that he should not be tired. The treaty was first sealed with sir Henry's seal, by Mr. Morrison as his secretary, and by Wáng tájin, Kíying's secretary, with the seal of the imperial high commissioners. The table was then drawn up for each of their excellencies to put his signature to the treaty. This was done—Kíying, Ílípu, and Niú Kien each signed it; and lastly sir Henry. The signature of the three former personages was not done with characters, but with a private mark or rubric. After they had signed it, they sat down to the table and took refreshments; and then a royal salute of 21 guns was fired; and a yellow flag for China, and the Union Jack for England, were hoisted at the main and mizen of the Cornwallis. The treaty was then forthwith dispatched to Peking, for the emperor's ratification." This, as our readers know already, was at once obtained; and on the return of the treaty from the capital, it was again dispatched for London, and may be expected back in March next.

Some differences of opinion, according to popular reports, have existed at Peking, regarding the propriety of granting the demands of the English. It is said the Mantchou officers have concurred with his majesty, while his mother and the sons of Hán high in power, have been averse to the imperial decision.

Since the ratification of the treaty by his imperial majesty, the first instalment of six millions has been received, and the ships (viz. H. M. ships Blonde, Herald, Modeste and Columbine) appointed to carry it have already sailed. Some of the other ships of war and steamers have also left China, and a few of the transports.

The emperor has been pleased to confer high honors on Hailing, the hero of Chinkiáng; and has been pleased to remit the taxes in those districts where the war has cut off the harvests.

Those who fell and those who fled, at Chápú, have been reported to the emperor, and rewarded or punished according to their respective actions.

On the 13th an edict was issued by the magistrates of Canton:

Liáng and Cháng, district magistrates of Nánhái and Pwányú respectively, hereby issue a proclamation for the troops to disband and thus invigorate the occupations of the people. We have received from their excellencies, the governor and lieut.-governor, an order which had been before transmitted by the General Council, to wit:

"Whereas the affairs of the English having compelled us to station soldiers, and to collect volunteer companies of militia for the defense of every place, this is to declare that peace having been reëstablished, on a certain day, every body of troops wherever placed for the defense of the country, and all the companies of militia, must immediately disband and return home, thus affording quiet alike to the soldiers and people, and not retarding their usual occupations. When the day arrives, as will be stated, and the mandate reaches every district, it must be respectfully opened, and its injunctions acted upon."

Wherefore this proclamation is issued to the gentry and the leaders of the militia, that they are straightway to learn and publish its contents, and one and all to return home, in order that every one may soon resume his occupation, no delay ensue or doubt arise as to how to act, nor any one be able to deceive the people. We also send you all instructions, that whatever occupation any of you previously had, after you are now disbanded, you must not assemble together in tumultuous parties, rambling about idly, ruining your property, and not attending to your calling, thus committing a grevious offense. It was with a burning indignation and righteous patriotism that you once assembled to revenge your wrongs, but now with joyful hearts you can enjoy the pleasures of peace, and each pursue his own occupation. Your parents need no longer anxiously await your return, nor need the populace restrain their songs, but the deep sounding drum can again resound, and sorrow and grief be quite extinguished, and the halcyon days of Yáu and Shun again be seen in these our times.

We, the district magistrates, having respectfully received the orders of their excellencies, in our turn communicate them to all you people that you may fully understand them, and that all the gentry and leaders of the militia, as they are in duty bound, may accordingly follow them with implicit obedience. Oct. 15th, 1842.

Since the date of the preceding proclamation for disbanding the militia, the high provincial officers have received an imperial rescript containing orders relating to the treaty. In consequence, and with the tacit consent of the authorities, ladies from the shipping at Whampoa have publicly visited the foreign factories, and we may expect erelong to see families settled there. The authorities through the hong-merchants have recently purchased two foreign vessels, one of which, the Ramiro has been carried up nearly to the French Folly, through a new channel cut away by the current around the obstructions near Howqua's Folly.

The U. S. ship Constellation lately went to Chuenpí, where she now lies. Commodore Kearney recently visited the provincial city, and had communication with his excellency the governor by letter through the Kwánghie. The corvette Boston, J. C. Long, esq., commander, left these waters for the Sandwich Islands and America on the 28th ultimo.

Date Due

Ap 19 '45			
Ap 27 '45			
F 4 '46			